

# DAILY REPORT

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UN ENVOY ON USSR-SRV THREAT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW030209 Beijing XINHUA in English 0124 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] United Nations, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Ling Qing, China's permanent representative to the United Nations, Monday declared that the present threat to the peace and security of Southeast Asia "originates from the policy of aggression and expansion pursued by the Soviet Union and Vietnam in collusion with one another."

He was speaking at the General Assembly which began today the debate on "question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia" proposed by Vietnam.

Underneath the ornate rhetoric, Ling Qing noted, the gist of the real content of the item was simply: To evade the key question of the threat to the peace and security of Southeast Asia as a result of Vietnam's armed aggression against Kampuchea with the backing of a superpower.

"The aggressive war against Kampuchea has in effect been armed and financed by the Soviet Union and fought by the Vietnamese troops as proxies," he stated. He pointed out that "in recent years that superpower has been relentlessly pushing a southward drive strategy in its quest for world hegemony. The dual objective of that strategy is to gain control of the Persian Gulf in the west and the Strait of Malacca in the East."

Ling Qing stressed that "since the outbreak of the war of aggression against Kampuchea, the Soviet Union has pushed the advance base of its Pacific fleet more than four thousand kilometres southward from Vladivostok. It has now acquired the right to use Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang and port of Kompong Som in Kampuchea. Task forces of the Soviet Pacific Fleet frequently appear in these ports and cruise in the South China Sea and the Gulf of Siam in a show of force towards the Southeast Asian nations."

Referring to the fact that, having downgraded the glaring aggression against Kampuchea to a mere difference in assessment, Vietnam was calling on all parties to put aside their differences and seek common points, Ling Qing said, "Vietnam should realize that the hegemonist policy of the Soviet Union and Vietnam is not something that can be put aside and that there can be no common point unless an end is put to such a policy. By grouping the Southeast Asian countries into an Indochinese and an ASEAN bloc, Vietnam is in fact asking people to recognize the Heng Samrin clique which is propped up by the Vietnamese aggressor troops and to legitimize the so-called Indochinese federation with Vietnam as its overlord."

With regard to the so-called "China threat" concocted by Vietnam, Ling Qing pointed out that "in so doing, they have the following objectives in mind: Firstly, to curry favour with a superpower that supports them; secondly, to deceive world public opinion and cover up their own crime of aggression; and thirdly, to justify Vietnam's continued presence in Laos and Kampuchea with a fictitious 'China threat'."

Ling Qing said "China fervently hopes that the Vietnamese authorities will return from their strayed path, heed the call of the international community and the desire for peace of the people of Southeast Asian countries, including the Vietnamese people, abandon the policy of regional hegemonism, refuse to serve as a pawn for the Soviet Union in the latter's southward drive, withdraw all their forces from Kampuchea and Laos and stop all armed provocations and raids against the neighbouring countries."

"In that case, China is ready to restore and develop friendly relations and cooperation in all fields with Vietnam and to join the other countries and people of the region in our common effort to achieve peace and prosperity," he declared.

XINHUA VIEWS U.S.-USSR MIDEAST RIVALRY

OW301946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 30 Oct 81

["News Analysis: Ferment in Middle East After As-Sadat -- by Correspondent Wan Guang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Changes in the alignment of the Arab countries are in the offing after the assassination of Anwar as-Sadat and the United States and the Soviet Union are locked in a new round of rivalry.

Moscow sees in As-Sadat's departure from the scene an opportunity to stage a comeback in strategically placed Egypt ... in the words of the Soviet central television, "changes may result from the death of As-Sadat." While professing a desire to "improve" its relations with the new Egyptian Government, Moscow has stepped up its military dispositions from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea to threaten Egypt and Sudan. In addition, capitalizing on the emotional reactions of the Arab world against the U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation," it is increasing its military and other cooperation with Arab states of the "steadfastness front" and is working on some of the moderate Arab countries.

In his recent talks with Chairman Yasir 'Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization and North Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Leonid Brezhnev renewed the Soviet proposal for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the Soviet Union, in an obvious bid to return to international diplomacy for Middle East peace.

The United States, on its part, has promised to expedite the shipment of arms to Egypt and Sudan. Two of its AWACS planes are now in Egypt and President Reagan has succeeded in winning Senate approval of the sale of five AWACS planes and other sophisticated arms to Saudi Arabia.

Early next month, U.S. armed forces, including home-based Rapid Deployment Force units and aircraft and warships and Marines from the Indian Ocean, will take part in a joint war game with Egypt and other Arab countries.

Reagan declared earlier this month that his administration would not allow what had taken place in Iran to happen again in Saudi Arabia. Soon after As-Sadat's assassination, Washington announced that necessary actions would be taken to support the Egyptian Government in dealing with "any external threat" or "internal subversion coming from an external source." This "Reagan doctrine," yet to be officially pronounced, is meant to extend the "security umbrella" to countries in the Middle East.

But some American sources here believe that without making a determined effort to solve the Palestine problem, the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the United States can hardly hope to have better relations with the Arab countries and successfully counter the Soviet push southward. Though Washington said that it wished to see progress in the Palestinian autonomy talks, it has refrained from applying pressure on Israel and its partiality towards Israel remains unchanged. And the Begin government has made it clear that it would not make concessions because of As-Sadat's disappearance from the scene.

Thus, it remains to be seen whether the U.S. administration will choose to face the stark reality in the Middle East squarely and make necessary policy readjustments.



Meanwhile, a flurry of contacts is going on among Arab countries, focusing on the post-As-Sadat developments in Egypt and the question of Middle East peace. Saudi Arabia and some other Gulf countries are working for an Arab consensus by making the Saudi eight-point formula the central topic at the Arab summit in Morocco next month.

The relationship between post-As-Sadat Egypt and other Arab countries is another topic of current deliberations. Arab sources here have pointed out that despite their differences over the Camp David accords, the Arab nations look forward to the revival of their unity to deal with the enemy. They all want to see a stable Egypt which, they believe, has a vital bearing on the stability of the region.

President Husni Mubarak's declaration that Egypt will not attack other Arab countries has been favorably received by Saudi and other Arab press. Syria, Libya and other members of the "steadfastness front," on the other hand, call for closer ties with Moscow to confront the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation. They have made public their opposition to the Saudi peace plan and continue to take a defiant stand toward Egypt.

As the Kremlin is maneuvering to poison relations between the Arab states and divide them to facilitate its expansion, whether the Arab states will do away with their differences, revive their unity and oppose hegemonism effectively is what commands world attention.

#### U.S., USSR EXCHANGE CHARGES AT MADRID MEETING

OW011626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 1 Nov 81

["United States, Soviet Union Have Sharp Exchanges at European Security Conference" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- The United States has accused the Soviet Union of not complying with the Helsinki agreements on European security by failing to give proper notice of its military maneuvers, according to Western news agency reports.

U.S. chief delegate Max Kampelman cited the cases of the Soyuz-81 Warsaw Pact maneuvers on Polish territory in March and April and the Zapad-81 exercise in September.

The accusation was made at the 35-nation European Security Conference resumed in Madrid on Oct 27 after a three-month recess. The conference, the third of its kind after Helsinki, 1975, and Belgrade, 1977-78, is now discussing constructive action, notably the convening of a European conference on disarmament.

In a fresh burst of polemics Friday, the Western delegates accused Moscow of violating its detente commitments on military matters and human rights observances.

The Western delegates' dialogue was caused by the Soviet Union's Thursday attack on the human rights records of the United States and Britain concerning racial discrimination, the Ku Klux Klan, Northern Ireland and unemployment.

Kampelman said at a news conference Friday that the Soviet Union was acting with "a kind of defiance and arrogance" in its detente commitments.

YOUTH DAILY ON REAGAN'S POLICY TOWARD MOSCOW

HK030211 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 24 Oct 81 p 3

["International Outlook" column by Wang Baoqin [3769 0202 0530]: "Changes in the Reagan Administration's Policy Toward the Soviet Union and Their Causes"]

[Text] Up to now there has been no fundamental strategic change in the relatively tough policy toward the Soviet Union adopted by the U.S. Reagan administration since its assumption of power. However, compared with the previous period, there are some distinct differences in some fields.

Since It Had Decided To Prolong the Grain Embargo Against the Soviet Union, Why Is It Now Doing Grain Business With the Soviet Union in a Big Way?

To "punish" the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan, the Carter administration imposed a partial grain embargo against it. In mid-February this year, the Reagan administration decided to extend the grain embargo. Reagan clearly stated in March this year that in view of some changes in the international situation, such as the deployment of Soviet troops along the Polish border, "lifting the grain embargo at present can only give a wrong signal to the Soviet Union." However, in late April, Reagan said that American farmers had been "overburdened" and that he must carry out the "promise" he made during the campaign. Therefore, he announced the lifting of the grain and phosphate embargoes against the Soviet Union. The two countries have so far decided to extend their grain agreement, which originally expired on 30 September this year, for 1 year. According to the agreement, the Soviet Union may purchase 6 to 8 million tons of grain from the United States a year. The United States also said that when the extended agreement expires, it will be willing to sign a new grain agreement with the Soviet Union which may last 4 to 5 years and might include a greatly increased purchasing quota compared to the current agreement's quota. The United States sold 8 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union from April to July this year. The United States has held out hopes of selling 20 million more tons of grain this year.

Why has the United States taken a 180-degree turn on the issue of selling grain to the Soviet Union?

According to a report, one-fourth of U.S. grain output is for export; the Soviet Union is the biggest buyer of U.S. grain; and for many years, the sale of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union has been one of the major ways of overcoming U.S. foreign trade deficits. U.S. farm produce sold to the Soviet Union in 1979 was worth over \$2.85 billion. U.S. farm produce sold to the Soviet Union in 1980 could have reached \$3.9 billion. However, due to the partial grain embargo against the Soviet Union, U.S. farm produce sold to that country was only worth something over \$1 billion. Moreover, the government had to appropriate \$2.5 billion for compensating farmers' losses. Now the United States is facing serious economic difficulties and it is no longer willing to abandon the "big market" in the Soviet Union. U.S. Agricultural Secretary Block said that it is imperative to "open the supply door wide" for the Soviets and that it is imperative to "ask them to buy immediately." Moreover, U.S. farmers and those conservatives from agricultural states who look after farmers' interests continuously censured Reagan for failing to make good his "promise" made during the campaign, and exerted great pressure upon him. Consequently, Reagan lifted the grain embargo against the Soviet Union and did grain business with the Soviet Union in a big way despite the moderates' objections and the harmful effects on the struggle of resistance against the Soviet Union.

Why, After Proposing a Large Increase in Military Expenditure, Does It Now Want a Reduction?

Immediately after its assumption of power, the Reagan administration proposed that military expenditures be greatly increased and that nuclear and non-nuclear forces be developed simultaneously so as to "rearm" America. The administration intends to correct the imbalance of U.S. and Soviet military forces and to restore America's strategic deterrent over the next 5 years. In March this year, the administration proposed cuts in spending on over 300 administrative and social welfare programs amounting to \$48.6 billion and also proposed a \$32.6 billion increase in military spending authority for fiscal 1981-82 as compared with the former administration's budget. The administration's proposed expenditure for the next 5 years would total \$1.5 trillion. Afterward, Congress basically approved the administration's military program and its plan for cuts in spending in fiscal 1982. However, in September, Reagan decided to make a \$21 to \$22 billion cut in the Defense Department's special fund spending authority over the next 3 years, in order to balance the budget in fiscal 1984.

Reagan recently cried out in alarm, saying that if his economic plan could not be fulfilled, "the economy would face collapse." It was originally estimated that financial deficit in fiscal 1982 would total \$42.5 billion. In fact, it is quite possible that the financial deficit in fiscal 1982 will total \$60 billion. To carry out his promise of balancing the budget in fiscal 1984, Reagan must slash another \$75 billion on the basis of his original plan for cuts in spending in fiscal 1983-84. Reagan's original measure to merely slash civil spending including social welfare expenditure has encountered strong objections. Many people accused him of "cruelly" "taking things from the mouth of the poor." Therefore, while continuing to cut civil spending, Reagan said that in order to maintain a balance of the healthy development of economy and the strengthening of military force, it is necessary to slash defense spending. White House spokesman Speakes even said: From now on, Reagan may not necessarily hit the target of 7 percent annual increase in military spending.

Why, After Expressing Its Unwillingness To Hold Talks With the Soviet Union in the First Place, Is It Now Willing To Hold Talks?

Principal officials of the Reagan administration have repeatedly said: Whether the United States will agree to holding meetings with the Soviet Union, including a summit conference, nuclear talks and other disarmament talks "depends on Soviet behavior." They added: It will be "meaningless to hold talks with them unless there are signs that they have begun to change their attitude toward and their activities" in Afghanistan, Poland, Africa and Central America. They also said: "We shall not go in for selective detente;" any talks "must treat Soviet aggressive policy as part of the content of the talks." However, in the current situation in which the Soviet Union is still occupying Afghanistan, threatening the security of Poland and supporting Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea, the Reagan administration has actually stressed that "progress will be made" at a U.S.-Soviet summit conference, and that talks on arms control "may once again become the dynamic process in strengthening U.S.-Soviet relations." In addition to announcing that U.S.-Soviet talks on the limitation of MRBM's in Europe will resume on 30 November this year and that U.S.-Soviet talks on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms will resume in either February or March next year, the Reagan administration has also announced that it has made over 50 "direct high-level diplomatic contacts" with the Soviet Union and that Reagan himself wrote to Brezhnev several times "in the hope of establishing constructive and reciprocal relations with the Soviet Union." Reagan also expressed willingness to hold talks on all kinds of issues so as to "relax the tension." Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that the United States is prepared to reach a political agreement with the Soviet Union on resolving regional conflicts, and to make agreements with the Soviet Union about arms control and the expansion of trade between East and West.



The Reagan administration's attempt to achieve detente with the Soviet Union was actuated by its aim in reducing contradictions with its allies in Western Europe and with the moderates and liberals in the United States, and was also actuated by its own needs. On the one hand, countries in Western Europe have entered into alliance with the United States to resist the Soviet Union and agreed to the strengthening of NATO; on the other hand, they hope that the United States will adopt a relatively conciliatory line in dealing with the Soviet Union, and maintain that the United States should promptly hold a summit conference, nuclear talks and other disarmament talks with the Soviet Union for the benefit of improving their own relations with the Soviet Union and developing their trade. U.S. moderates inside and outside the Reagan administration not only agree to the strengthening of national defense and the pursuance of a relatively tough policy toward the Soviet Union but also advocate holding talks with the Soviet Union and maintaining detente between East and West. The moderates are against Reagan's attempt to regard the Soviet Union as the "only enemy." They advocate dealing with "all kinds of potential factors that threaten the security of the United States." Although U.S. liberals are excluded from the administration, they have considerable influence over the media and Congress (particularly the House of Representatives). The liberals are against Reagan's tough policy toward the Soviet Union and accuse Reagan of only adopting "pure and simple confrontation" with the Soviet Union. They say that the current tense international situation is created by Reagan's "presistent threat against the Soviet Union and his refusal to hold talks with it." They have vigorously advocated that the United States should hold talks with the Soviet Union so as to "reestablish" detente. Although U.S. conservatives advocate a policy that is tougher than the current policy toward the Soviet Union, their recent strength and influence have obviously been not equal to that of the liberals. Moreover, due to numerous domestic difficulties, Reagan is fully occupied in handling economic problems and he needs the establishment of "stable relations" with the Soviet Union. Therefore, Reagan has accepted relatively more suggestions made by the various forces mentioned above.

We can see the following major reasons for the changes in the Reagan administration's policy toward the Soviet Union: The current economic problems in the United States; U.S. ability to resist the Soviet Union is not equal to U.S. ambition; the differences in political views among various groups in the United States; there are numerous contradictions among these groups; the political views of the United States differ from that of its allies in Western Europe; and there are numerous contradictions between the United States and its allies in Western Europe.

#### RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON AWACS DEAL APPROVAL

HK010327 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 81 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by RENMIN RIBAO correspondent Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]:  
"The Approval of the AWACS Deal, and Its Effects"]

[Text] On 28 October, the U.S. Senate vetoed by 52 votes to 48 a bill opposing the sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, thus approving this scheme of the Reagan administration.

In taking this action to boost Saudi Arabia's military strength, the Reagan administration has clearly proceeded from its own requirements in countering Soviet expansion in the Middle East. This victory marks a major step forward for Reagan's "strategic unity" plan in the Middle East.

The question of selling AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia has developed into the fiercest policy dispute in Congress in recent months. The Jewish lobby in America has carried out intensive activities to put pressure on the U.S. Government and Congress.



During his September visit to the United States, Israeli Premier Begin particularly denounced the AWACS sale as "a threat to Israel's security." As a result, the House of Representatives voted 301 to 111 on 14 October against this arms deal. One representative said that he had voted against the sale because he "did not want the Jewish lobby to make trouble for him." However, according to the U.S. Constitution, the President's scheme could only be vetoed if both houses of Congress voted against it. For this reason, President Reagan engaged in extensive lobbying of Senators in order to win them over. According to statistics, Reagan held 45 meetings with Senators. In order to eliminate the worries of many Senators over the security aspects of these planes, Reagan also wrote a letter to the Senate guaranteeing that after the sale, Americans would take part in operating the planes with the Saudis until "an appropriate time in the 1990's." Reagan's intensive activities produced results. Although the day before the vote was taken opponents of the sale still claimed to hold a majority in the Senate, a number of Senators finally changed their original intentions and shifted to supporting the AWACS deal.

Saudi Arabia holds an important position in U.S. Middle East strategy. Economically, 25 percent of U.S. oil imports come from that country. Saudi Arabia has played a major role in the pattern of Middle East politics in recent years. Hence, when the Reagan administration proposed establishing "strategic unity" in the Middle East, it regarded Saudi Arabia as an indispensable object in that scheme.

This year, Israel has bombed Iraqi nuclear facilities and also Beirut and other towns, while the U.S. Government has adopted a conniving and appeasing attitude to these actions. This has caused dissatisfaction in Saudi Arabia and other Arab states. If the United States had refused to sell AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, this would certainly have had a serious effect on U.S.-Saudi relations, while Israel's arrogance would have become still more brazen, and the Middle East situation would have become even more unstable. This would give the Soviet Union a chance for expansion, which would damage the Middle East peace process started by Carter.

The Middle East situation has become still more delicate as a result of the recent assassination of Egyptian President as-Sadat. The U.S. Government was afraid that, in the changing situation in the Middle East, the scheme to sell the AWACS planes would be vetoed, which would lead to a decline in confidence in U.S. diplomacy in the region and cause Arab states to doubt whether the United States was capable of implementing its own foreign policy. The Reagan administration thus became still more insistent on carrying out the deal. This was also a major reason for the change of attitude of a number of Senators.

Immediately after the Senate vote, Reagan told reporters in the Oval Office, "The cause of peace in the Middle East has made more progress thanks to the action taken by the Senate today." At the same time, this action would strengthen "our economic lifeline from Europe to the Middle East." He also congratulated officials of departments concerned and a number of Senators who had worked for this triumph.

The majority of American public opinion supports the AWACS deal approved by the Senate. The Washington POST said in an editorial after the vote: "Mr Reagan needed this victory in order to avert damage to himself and the foreign policy reputation of this country." However, this deal itself certainly does not indicate that the United States has abandoned its basic stand of leaning toward Israel. The current U.S. Middle East policy still comes nowhere near solving the fundamental problems in that region. The Washington POST editorial went on to point out: "The central flaw in the AWACS deal has always been that the government has been unable to link arms sales with any foreign policy scheme for easing the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians."

KCNA REPORTS U.S., ROK VIOLATE DPRK AIRSPACE

OW301244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Two F-5A fighter-bombers of the U.S. military forces and South Korean Chon Tu-hwan clique intruded deeply into the air space of Kimwhan County, Kangwon Province, north of the military demarcation line of Korea at about 13:50 hours Thursday, according to a KCNA report.

The KCNA report bitterly condemned such a violation of sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the United States and the South Korea puppet clique and said that they must be responsible for the serious consequences of such unbridled military provocations.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY JAPAN'S TAKEO FUKUDA

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW011555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this afternoon with Takeo Fukuda, Japanese dietman and former prime minister.

Welcoming Fukuda to China, Zhao praised him for developing friendly Sino-Japanese relations by concluding a peace and friendship treaty with China while prime minister. The Chinese premier said relations and friendship between the two countries have grown considerably in recent years. Noting that 1982 marks the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries, he said, "Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and I will exchange visits next year. I believe this will greatly promote bilateral relations."

Fukuda said that since the normalization there have been large increases in political, economic, cultural relations between the two countries and also in exchange of visits. "The present good relations are the best in the 2000-year-long history of friendship between the two countries," he said. "We should not be content with things as they are. We must continue to work to further our relations."

Zhao and Fukuda also exchanged views on some major international issues.

Referring to the just-concluded Cancun meeting in Mexico, Zhao said the meeting gained some achievements. "The government heads or leaders of 22 countries sat at a meeting and had bilateral contacts outside the meeting. This itself is a very good thing," he said. Zhao said the North-South issue is not only an economic problem, but also is a political problem. "We must deal with this issue from an overall point of view of safeguarding world peace," he said.

Fukuda said Japan and China share roughly the same views on the international situation in the 1980s. "Though some countries have different approaches," he said, "they can finally reach agreement after patient dialogues to deepen mutual understanding and adjust views."

Japanese Dietmen Shoji Keijiro, Yoshiro Mori and Junichiro Koizumi, who are accompanying Fukuda on his visit, attended the meeting.

Also present were Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori.

(?In) the morning, Fukuda also met with Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

## KYODO on Zhao Meeting

OW020021 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, Nov 2 [KYODO] -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang Sunday indirectly criticized Washington for its policy on economic cooperation with the Third World, saying some Western nations lack understandings toward the poorer countries. Zhao made the indirect criticism at an hour-long meeting with former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda in Beijing.

Fukuda arrived here on October 25 to attend the first Asian parliamentary conference on population and development held last week.

The Zhao-Fukuda talks covered Sino-Japanese relations, the world situation and the North-South problems, Fukuda later told reporters. He said Zhao evaluated last month's North-South summit in the Mexican resort of Cancun, saying it was instrumental in deepening mutual understandings between the rich and poor nations.

"But some Western nations did not have enough understandings of the Third World," he was quoted as saying and indirectly criticized the United States.

Zhao also expressed a critical view of the Middle East policy of the United States, saying Egypt has become increasingly isolated in the Middle East and Africa, Fukuda added.

## Ji Pengfei at Fukuda Banquet

OW011640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Takeo Fukuda, Japanese Dietman and former prime minister, gave a return banquet here this evening.

Among the Chinese guests present at the banquet were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council; Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Li Qingchang, deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Proposing a toast at the banquet, Fukuda said, "During my stay in China, the Chinese people showed the utmost solicitude for me. While visiting Beijing, Xian and Nanjing, I saw your splendid national culture and your industrious people. I am convinced that your four modernizations will certainly be realized, no matter how great the difficulties you may encounter."

Vice-Premier Ji said, "The current visit to China of Mr. Fukuda has deepened his understanding of China and strengthened the friendship between China and Japan. Relations between our two countries have developed rapidly since normalization. We hope for a further development of the relations through our common efforts."

Fukuda and his party returned to Beijing yesterday after touring Xian and Nanjing.

## Fukuda Comments on Taiwan

OW021252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- "The world situation at present is in a state of danger which causes anxiety. The biggest question and the responsibility all countries in the world are facing is to maintain the peaceful environment which has existed for thirty-six years since the Second World War," said former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda here this morning when he was interviewed by Chinese and foreign journalists. He said, in order to prevent the world peace from being undermined, Japan, the United States and Western Europe should coordinate and have a common strategy.

"I have found that China is greatly concerned with world peace. Japan and China must constantly exchange views on maintaining world peace in the broad sense," he said.

When Takeo Fukuda served as Japanese prime minister, the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty was signed. He was pleased with the continuing development of relations between the two countries. "We cannot rest content with the present relations which are the best in the 2000-year-long history of friendship between the two countries," he said. "We should continue to make efforts to expand these relations. This not only accords with the fundamental interests of the two countries, but also has a bearing on world peace."

Referring to his impressions of China, he said: "Seeing the magnificent Great Wall and the culture of the ancient capital of Xian, I feel that though the Chinese nation which created this great ancient culture has difficulties, the long-range construction plan of the Chinese Government and people will surely be realized."

Answering a question on Taiwan raised by a Japanese journalist, he said: "I think that the Taiwan problem is China's internal affair and should be settled by China without any interference from outside." He continued, "If any interference from outside occurs, the problem will become more complicated and difficult. I think the Japanese Government has the same view."

Takeo Fukuda expressed his satisfaction with the results of the Asian conference of parliamentarians on population and development. He said the participants reached unanimity that the Asian countries should attain one per cent population growth for the Asian region by the year 2000. This is significant. He continued, "I'm sure that through this conference the people of the world will deepen their understanding of population and development."

#### Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW021525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee met with Mr. Takeo Fukuda, Japanese Dietman and former prime minister, here today. Extending a warm welcome to Mr. Fukuda, Deng Xiaoping praised him for his contributions to the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. "The Chinese people will never forget those who have contributed their share to China-Japan friendship," Deng Xiaoping stressed.

Deng and Fukuda also exchanged views on issues of mutual interest.

After hearing Deng Xiaoping's account of China's views on a number of international issues, Mr. Fukuda said that people all over the world are confronted with the tense political and economic situation. This calls for close consultation and cooperation among all peace-loving countries. He said that Japan and China share each other's view about what threatens world peace. He also expressed understanding of China's position on the current international situation.

Discussing Chairman Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal on Taiwan's return to the motherland, Deng Xiaoping said that the proposal is very reasonable. "What we have proposed is negotiations on an equal footing, not surrender from their side," Deng said.

Mr. Fukuda said that he understood and appreciated the nine-point proposal after reading it.



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NORTHEAST ASIA

Present at the meeting were Shoji Keijiro, Yoshiro Mori and Junichiro Koizumi, all members of Japan's Diet, who are accompanying Mr. Fukuda.

Vice-Chairman Liao Chengzhi of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori were also present.

After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping gave a luncheon in honor of the Japanese visitors.

Mr. Fukuda and his party left here for home by plane this afternoon.

#### KYODO on Fukuda-Deng Talks

OW021105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, Nov 2 (KYODO) -- Former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said here Monday he evaluated highly the recent Chinese proposal for peaceful reunification of China and Taiwan. In a meeting with Communist Party leader Deng Xiaoping, Fukuda said, "the proposal calls for a peaceful settlement rather than an armed liberation (of Taiwan)." "China's friends in the United States, Japan and other countries were glad to hear (the peace initiative) and I, too, highly esteem it," Fukuda added during the one-hour meeting held in the Great Hall of the People.

Japanese sources here said Fukuda's remark almost amounts to official endorsement of the proposal by the Japanese Government because it was the product of his meetings with Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa and other top government leaders in Tokyo. The statement also deserves attention, the sources went on, because Fukuda is politically close to former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and former House of Representatives Speaker Hirokichi Nadao, both regarded as pro-Taipei.

Deng outlined the proposal in advance for Nadao when he visited Beijing in June and asked him to act as mediator between the communist giant and the island republic, the sources added. They said Fukuda's remarks also indicated the existence of repeated informal contacts between Beijing and Taipei as suggested by Chinese parliamentary Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi.

#### Deng Invitation to Kishi

OW021257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, Nov 2 (KYODO) -- Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Chinese Communist Party Monday expressed a wish to invite former Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, a leader of Japan's hawkish conservatives, to visit China. Kishi is known to have close relations with leaders of Taiwan.

Deng's move, made at a luncheon held for another former Japanese prime minister, Takeo Fukuda, was promptly linked by diplomatic observers here with Beijing's lately stepped-up overtures to Taiwanese leaders. Beijing may possibly be counting on Kishi's channels of communication with Taipei and his influence over the "Taiwan lobby" in Japan, they said.

If Kishi finds the Chinese Government's invitation to his disadvantage, Deng would invite him in his private capacity, and if this should also be inconvenient, then the invitation would be sent in the name of Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, Deng was quoted as saying.

There is speculation here that Deng possibly wants to strengthen Beijing's contacts with hawkish elements in Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party through Kishi and at the same time, to sound out their reactions on Beijing's recent approach to Taiwan.

DK'S NUON CHEA ATTENDS BEIJING POPULATION CONFERENCE

## Report on Arrival

BK260300 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT  
25 Oct 81

[Text] A delegation of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly led by Nuon Chea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, arrived in Beijing on 24 October 1981 to attend the Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development to be held from 27-30 October.

The Democratic Kampuchean parliamentary delegation was warmly greeted at the airport by (Fu Gupao), deputy chief of the Foreign Affairs Section of the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee and deputy secretary general of the Chinese committee for organizing the conference; Zhang Dewei, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and a number of Chinese cadres. Also on hand to welcome the delegation at the airport were Ambassador Pech Cheang and personnel from the Democratic Kampuchean Embassy in the PRC.

In the evening, Luo Qingchang, member and deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Chinese committee for organizing the conference, hosted a banquet to honor Nuon Chea. Attending the banquet on the host's side were Qiao Shi, deputy director of the CCP Central Committee International Liaison Department; Mrs He Liliang, member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, deputy director of the International Organizations and Conferences Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and secretary general of the Chinese committee for organizing the conference; (Fu Gupao); Zhang Dewei; and a number of Chinese cadres. On the Kampuchean side were all the members of the delegation and Ambassador Pech Cheang.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of warmest friendship and cordiality.

## Beijing Radio Interview

BK310700 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Beijing radio correspondent's interview on 26 October in Beijing with Nuon Chea, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] In this interview, first of all, we would like to ask: What problems is Kampuchea currently facing concerning population and development and what problems has the Vietnamese aggression brought to Kampuchea's population and development? Does the Democratic Kampuchean Government have a policy on population and development in Kampuchea?

[Answer] First of all, our Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly delegation wishes to express profound thanks to the Chinese National People's Congress, government and fraternal people for according a very warm welcome to our delegation which has come here to attend the Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development. We also wish to praise the initiative for convening this conference to discuss these issues which constitute an enormous problem, especially to our Asian region which is the most densely populated area in the world.

Concerning the problem of population and development in Kampuchea, Democratic Kampuchea has pursued a policy of increasing its population. Kampuchea covers an area of over 181,000 square kilometers and its population was estimated in February 1971 at 7,760,000 people.

Thus, we are faced with the problem of being sparsely populated; that is, the size of our population is not proportionate to Kampuchea's area, its natural resource potential for national construction or its needs regarding territorial defense. Since 1975 the goal of Democratic Kampuchea has always been to rapidly increase our population.

Thus, the 4-year plan of 1977-80 aimed at increasing our population to at least 15 million within 5 to 10 years. As a result of this plan, our population has increased as follows: From March to December 1976, it increased by 160,000 or 2 percent; in 1977 it increased by 220,000 or 2.8 percent; and in 1978 it increased by 260,000 or 3.2 percent. This increase was the result of the policy of Democratic Kampuchea to protect the people's lives by primarily solving and improving the people's living conditions. Second, we strived to eradicate malaria in all areas throughout the country, from the cities to the outlying remote countryside. During the period before Democratic Kampuchea governed the country, 80 percent of the Kampuchean people -- particularly those in the outlying remote countryside -- suffered from malaria. Each year, thousands of Kampuchean people -- the aged, adults, children and babies -- died of malaria. By the end of 1977 we reduced the frequency of malaria by 80 to 90 percent, thus reducing the number of deaths from malaria by 80 to 90 percent. At the same time, we paid attention to completely eradicating various other diseases which had been largely overcome. Third, we paid attention to training all kinds of doctors, particularly doctors specialized in treating all kinds of diseases -- such as diarrhea, dysentery, yaws and eye diseases -- which threatened the poor people in all localities as well as in provincial seats and Phnom Penh. We also paid attention to producing all kinds of traditional and modern medicines. We bought medicines from foreign countries at a rate of \$8 to \$10 million each year. Due to the policy of Democratic Kampuchea -- that is, of protecting the people and implementing all these measures -- our Kampuchean population increased as I explained.

Now, I would like to inform you about Kampuchean population trends from 1979 to the end of 1980 when Democratic Kampuchea became the victim of aggression by the Vietnamese Le Duan clique.

Statistics show that over 2.5 million Kampuchean people died as a result of the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy's war of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea in the 2-year period of 1979-80. That is, at the beginning of 1981 there were only 5,620,000 Kampucheans left. This number includes the hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans who fled abroad between 1979 and 1980 seeking refuge from the war. Tens of thousands of persons also became disabled as a result of this war.

What caused these deaths? First, in its aggression against Kampuchea, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors cruelly and barbarously massacred our people with all kinds of conventional weapons, whether they were Democratic Kampuchean forces or just ordinary people in the villages. Second, they created a famine to starve our people to death. In some areas, entire families in a village were wiped out due to hunger. Everyone lost someone -- a husband, a wife, a child or a parent. Third, they used toxic chemicals to kill our people by mixing these substances with sugar, corn, cakes and medicine, releasing them into water in jars, streams, ponds and wells, spraying toxic chemicals from airplanes and firing toxic gas shells in all types of artillery shells. This killed thousands of our people and children and seriously or slightly incapacitated tens of thousands of our people in 1980.

At present, the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy's war of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea is being cruelly continued. The Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors are continuing to use these three weapons to massacre the Kampuchean people in a most cruel, barbarous and criminal manner. At present, only 20 or 30 percent of the people have some food to eat and clothes to wear.



This is because they have some gold -- that which was left after the Vietnamese enemy robbed them -- to barter for food and clothing. Thus, the majority of Kampuchean people living in the zone under the temporary control of the Vietnamese enemy are starving, suffering from chronic illnesses and dying every day. Moreover, the Vietnamese aggressors are further massacring our people because their final aim is to swallow up all of Kampuchea as they did Kampuchea Kraom. Thus, the true nature of the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy's war of aggression against Kampuchea in the past 3 years has not been one of an ordinary war of aggression, but a special war to exterminate our Kampuchean race. This is why the current policy of Democratic Kampuchea is to preserve the Kampuchean people from extinction.

Like all other cadres of all levels in the Democratic Kampuchean state, members of our Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, born from the flesh and blood of the Kampuchean people in their successive struggles full of difficulties and misery, always stay close to the people and share life and death with our nation and people. They fight right on the battlefield against the Vietnamese aggressors, struggle to protect the people to the utmost and guide and join with the people in launching production, protecting crops and improving the people's livelihood, even in such extremely difficult situations, both in the zone controlled by Democratic Kampuchea and in the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy; that is, in all localities, villages and communes throughout the country.

At present, the livelihood of the people in the zone controlled by Democratic Kampuchea is improving compared with that in 1979. However, many difficulties still exist. The situation remains serious throughout the country. The people are dying of hunger. The Vietnamese enemy is continuing to kill the Kampuchean people with all kinds of conventional weapons and toxic chemicals. A large number of Kampuchean people have fled to the border. Our Chinese friends, such as the Chinese Red Cross delegation, who have visited the Democratic Kampuchean zone along the border, must have seen this problem.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our thanks to the Chinese Government, people and Red Cross as well as the governments and peoples of the neighboring ASEAN countries and a large number of peace and justice-loving countries and peoples throughout the world who have generously given all kinds of humanitarian aid to our Kampuchean people. At the same time, we hope and believe that they will continue to give humanitarian aid to our Kampuchean people and take effective measures to ensure that this humanitarian aid actually reaches the Kampuchean people and prevent it from falling into the hands of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors, who will use this aid to feed their war of genocide against the Kampuchean people. We are also convinced that the cause of our just struggle for the defense and preservation of our Kampuchean nation and people and for the liberation of our Kampuchean fatherland will further enjoy the sympathy, attention and support of all the peace- and justice-loving countries and governments throughout the world until Kampucheans are safe from the danger of losing our nation, fatherland and race.

[Question] Would you please explain the situation of the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea? How will this struggle develop in the future?

[Answer] First, I would like to explain the current situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle. The situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea [PDFGNUM] is developing favorably every passing day in all fields -- military, political and diplomatic.

In the military field, according to the assessment by the high command of the Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas at the end of this rainy season, the Vietnamese manpower is taking a deeper headlong dive than in the 1980-81 dry season. The Vietnamese enemy is running out of manpower.



It has left bigger loopholes in the eastern part of Kampuchea because it has withdrawn forces from there to withhold us in the hotter battlefield in the western part of Kampuchea. Therefore, in the 1981 rainy season, the Vietnamese enemy lost the initiative and mastery due to a shortage of manpower. The morale of the Vietnamese troops dropped rapidly as shown by the increasing desertions and clashes among the Vietnamese troops and between the Vietnamese troops and Khmer soldiers armed by the Vietnamese enemy. On our side, as is known to all of you, our military situation is improving gradually. We assume that we are now at the end of the period of contention.

In the political field, all the Kampuchean people who nurture great indignation at the Vietnamese enemy for its aggression, looting and genocidal crimes against their race have risen up and struggled more vigorously against it. They have launched all forms of struggle against the Vietnamese enemy. The people support the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the PDGUNK and the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

On the international arena, judging from the situation at the current 36th UN General Assembly, we can see the extreme isolation of the Vietnamese enemy. The UN General Assembly has once again approved a resolution which demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny by themselves without any outside interference. On all international stages, all the peace- and justice-loving countries have more vigorously condemned the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and made stronger demands for Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. At the same time, the world has more vigorously supported the struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government. This year's support for Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations has increased to 79 votes.

In Vietnam, the Vietnamese people have opposed the Vietnamese Le Duan clique more vigorously. This struggle against the Vietnamese Le Duan clique has turned into a more violent form of movement, such as the Dega-FULRO and other movements by the Vietnamese people themselves.

In Laos, there are also movements to expel the Vietnamese from that country. Thus, the Vietnamese Le Duan clique is facing many difficulties. However, it is very obstinate, cunning and cruel. The Vietnamese Le Duan clique will certainly launch all kinds of maneuvers in all fields -- military, political and diplomatic, especially the diplomatic field -- in order to redress its defeats on the battlefield, by trying to eradicate the forces concretely fighting it and bogging it down on the battlefield. For this reason, we must heighten vigilance so as to timely crush its maneuvers.

In the coming dry season, the situation will become more favorable to us. This is because the struggle of our people, army and guerrillas will be more vigorous and we will enjoy further increased support of the world people, including the friendly and fraternal Chinese people. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese enemy will suffer more serious defeats. This is the conviction of our people, army and guerrillas.

[Question] Finally, we wish to raise the following questions: What is the significance of the Kampuchean tripartite conference in promoting the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea? How has the Kampuchean tripartite conference proceeded? What stand and policy has the Democratic Kampuchean Government taken concerning the tripartite conference?

[Answer] I would like to answer these questions respectively as follows:

At present, the Vietnamese enemy is waging a war of aggression to exterminate the Kampuchean race. Our Kampuchean people have had to wage a most difficult struggle unprecedented in our national history, in order to defend and preserve our nation, fatherland and race.

Based on the PDFGNUM's political program and Democratic Kampuchea's new strategic political line, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Khieu Samphan as the prime minister and the PDFGNUM with Khieu Samphan as the provisional chairman have, for 3 years now, led the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas to fight more than 250,000 aggressor Vietnamese troops and more than 50,000 Vietnamese administrative personnel until they have become inextricably bogged down in Kampuchea.

Since 1979 the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the PDFGNUM have always stood firm on the issue of national unity in order to strengthen, in all fields, all forms of struggle against the Le Duan enemy aggressors, expansionists, annexationists and exterminators. The overwhelming majority of the Kampuchean people at home and abroad vigorously welcomed and supported this policy of great national union, thus enabling the rallying of forces to fight the Vietnamese aggressors to develop favorably in all fields, at home and abroad. The Democratic Kampuchean side tried persistently to do everything possible to build a coalition with the other Kampuchean parties until the tripartite meeting could be held in Singapore on 4 September 1981, as is already known to all of you. The Singapore joint statement constituted a good initial step toward the coalition.

In conformity with the second point of this statement, an ad hoc committee has been set up to discuss the principles and procedures for forming a Democratic Kampuchean tripartite coalition government. After six meetings -- especially the meeting on 4 October 1981 -- this tripartite ad hoc committee reached agreement upon three out of the four points put forth for discussion and unanimously decided to issue a press communique saying that the three Kampuchean parties have reached an important stage in their discussions on these basic principles. This tripartite ad hoc committee will hold more discussions. The stand of Democratic Kampuchea is already known to all of you. I wish only to stress that, as it has done all along, the Democratic Kampuchean side still firmly adheres to the stand of unity and stands firm on the spirit and essence of the Singapore joint statement and the three-point principles agreed upon by the tripartite ad hoc committee at the 4 October 1981 meeting as the basis for further advances. If all sides adhere to the concrete stand of unity, place national interest above all else, respect the spirit and essence of the Singapore joint statement and stand on the three-point political principles agreed upon, the tripartite ad hoc committee will be able to hold further discussions to solve the remaining problems. Our wish is that the coalition be based on firm political and legal principles at home and abroad. We must try to make the people, the army and all the forces fighting on the battlefield satisfied with and accept this tripartite coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea and enable this coalition to have influence in the international arena without any loopholes which might enable Vietnam and the Soviet Union to attack it. There must also be guarantees for the leading role of this tripartite coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea in its further struggle in all forms against the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy. With respect to this problem, we would like to express thanks to all the friendly countries, especially the ASEAN countries, which have supported this effort for a great national union as well as our Kampuchean people's struggle for the preservation of the Kampuchean nation and race.

At present, the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy is facing inextricable difficulties in the military, political, diplomatic and economic fields in Kampuchea, both at home and on the international arena. For the third time, the UN General Assembly recently approved by an overwhelming majority vote -- 100 votes this time -- a resolution demanding the withdrawal of all aggressor Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea so as to let the Kampuchean people decide their destiny by themselves without any outside interference.

We are convinced that the world community, which stands firm on the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assembly sessions and the international conference on Kampuchea, will certainly continue to pressure the Hanoi authorities to respect and comply with these resolutions.

In conclusion, through your Beijing Radio, we would like to express profound thanks to the PRC and the Chinese people who have wholeheartedly supported our cause of defending our nation, fatherland and race against the Vietnamese regional expansionists, aggressors, annexationists and exterminators. We are confident that with the support of the Chinese people and the world people who cherish peace and justice, the struggle of our people will certainly be crowned with final victory.

[Correspondent] We sincerely thank you for granting us this interview and answering our questions.

#### Conference Address

BK020030 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Speech by Nuon Chea, head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, at its opening session in Beijing on 27 October -- recorded]

[Text] Mr Chairman and distinguished representatives: First of all, our delegation would like to warmly congratulate you for your appointment as chairman of the conference. We are confident that because of your great experience and your abilities, you will successfully conduct the work of our conference. We would like to thank the United Nations Fund for Activities on Population Problems for assisting this important conference. We would like to thank the People's Republic of China, which is the host, the National People's Congress of the PRC and the Chinese organizing committee of the conference for offering facilities to the conference and to our delegation. The facilities and accommodations are good in the famous city of Beijing. We also would like to thank the Secretariat for its efforts in organizing our conference. Our delegation is elated to have this opportunity to meet noble friendly Asian delegates and to develop and strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation with them. We would like to convey to all of them the high salutations of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly. We would like to highly praise the noble initiative to convene this conference in order to discuss the population and development issues in Asia, which has the largest population, and various aspects that make the whole world more interested in these problems. We are confident that our conference will strengthen and develop the results of the previous work to solve the big problems of population and development. We will bring the outcome of this conference -- its policy, program and measures to be applied -- to our country and let our assembly and our people study it. At the same time, the conference will increase understanding, which will develop and strengthen our friendship and cooperation in the interest of the struggle for the defense of peace and stability in this region, as well as in the world.

That is why -- although we are very busy in waging the struggle in our country -- our Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly sent its delegation to attend this conference. Our delegation regrets not being able to make contributions in conformity with the importance of the issues to be discussed because of the current situation and war. Despite this, we will cooperate with all our potential for the success of the conference.

Mr Chairman, distinguished representatives: Democratic Kampuchea has implemented a policy to increase the population needed for development and national defense, part of the special characteristics of Kampuchea, as experts on population have noted.



From 1975 to 1978 this policy got satisfactory results with a good equilibrium between the increased population and the development in economic recovery and building. But after 1978, the Kampuchean population drastically decreased, threatening the survival of our Kampuchean nation and race, because Democratic Kampuchea suffered from foreign aggression. The lives of hundreds thousands and millions of people were lost. The health of the people throughout the country has been deteriorating. Kampuchea has been destroyed. The Democratic Kampuchean policy to increase the population has been reduced to a policy to ensure the survival of the people. During the past 3 years, we have used all our possibilities in the difficult situation caused by war to try to find all means and measures in all fields -- economic, social health, security, even legal -- in order to save and defend the surviving people. These measures are based on the policy of the PDFGNUM, which is a new political, strategic guideline adopted by the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, the Democratic Kampuchean nation, territory and race.

On this issue, our Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, which has developed from the successive struggle movements of the Kampuchean people and which has the duty to direct and control the implementation of the policies of the Democratic Kampuchean state, has participated to the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefields, has guided the people and with them has waged a struggle to increase production. We have defended production and solved the living conditions of the people in the areas controlled by Democratic Kampuchea, as well as the regions temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemies in all villages, communes and localities all over the country. Compared to conditions in 1979, the living conditions of the people in the Democratic Kampuchean-controlled areas in parallel with the development of the struggle, is recovering and steadily developing to an important level, due to the efforts of the state and the people as well as their mutual assistance.

On this occasion, we would like to express our deep thanks to the governments, peoples, mass organizations, national and international humanitarian organizations and all peace-and justice-loving countries, especially the neighbouring ASEAN countries, for their concern for their humanitarian aid to save the Kampuchean people during the most difficult period of their history. But the suffering is still serious, for there is not enough food, medicine, clothes and other necessities because the war of aggression is still going on in Kampuchea. All over the country, famine and illness -- without taking into account all types of weapons, toxic chemicals and toxic gas shells -- are destroying our people's lives with every passing day. The refugee problem is still very serious. Our Democratic Kampuchea is determined to work to safeguard and defend the people. At the same time we would like to appeal to all our friends at the conference of Asian parliamentarians and all parliamentarians who love peace and justice the world over and through them to the governments, peoples, mass organizations, national and international humanitarian organizations as well as all generous personalities for their assistance in our tasks of safeguarding and defending our Kampuchean people by continuing and increasing aid through competent Democratic Kampuchean organizations or to give this aid directly to the people in need.

In fact, the lasting solution for the survival of the Kampuchean people and nation is to stop the war of aggression in Kampuchea. Thus we would like to urge the international community to increase its pressure on the Hanoi administration until they respect and implement the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea by withdrawing all of their troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny by themselves in an independent, united, peaceful, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea. This is also a contribution to safeguarding peace, security and stability in this region as well as in the world. This can develop and strengthen the complete international cooperation. Our responsibilities to safeguard and defend the Kampuchean people in a most barbarous genocidal war are very difficult but we strongly believe in our just national cause and the world assistance.

Thank you very much, Mr Chairman. [applause]



DENG XIAOPING ON CORRECTING PARTY WORK STYLE

HK020909 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 81 pp 1,3

[Article in HONGQI No 21: "Comrade Deng Xiaoping Talks on Questions of Correcting Party Work Style"]

[Text] 1. It Is Necessary To Completely and Accurately Master and Apply Mao Zedong Thought

The editorial of the "two newspapers and one magazine" of 7 February 1977, entitled "Study the Documents Well and Grasp the Key Link" mentioned the erroneous guiding principle of the "two whatevers." On 10 April, Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote a letter to the Central Committee in which he clearly pointed out, "We must forever apply accurate and complete Mao Zedong Thought to guide the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, to triumphantly press forward the cause of the party and socialism and the cause of the international communist movement."

On 21 July 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, addressing the 3d plenary session of the 10th Central Committee, dwelt specifically on the question of applying accurate and complete Mao Zedong Thought to guide the party's cause. He said, "We must have a complete and accurate understanding of the system of Mao Zedong Thought, and we must be good at studying, mastering and applying the system of Mao Zedong Thought in order to guide all our work. Only thus can we avoid separating and distorting Mao Zedong Thought and damaging it." "We cannot understand Mao Zedong Thought just from individual sentences; we must gain a correct understanding from the entire system of Mao Zedong Thought. The 'gang of four', especially the so-called theorist Zhang Chunqiao, distorted and tampered with Mao Zedong Thought. They quoted various fragments of Chairman Mao in order to deceive people and frighten them. We must truly appreciate Mao Zedong Thought. As far as problems in a field or an aspect are concerned, we must also accurately and completely understand Mao Zedong Thought." "Therefore I suggest that apart from doing a good job in compiling and publishing selected works of Mao Zedong, the comrades engaged in theoretical work should devote plenty of effort to expounding on the system of Mao Zedong Thought in every field. We must apply the system of Mao Zedong Thought to educate our party and guide us to forge ahead."

On 27 November 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out when receiving some foreign friends: Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the guiding ideology for our country to accomplish the four modernizations. He also said, in the course of accomplishing the four modernizations, we must be good at completely and accurately mastering and applying Mao Zedong Thought.

In his speech at the closing session of the central work conference on 13 December 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "The ideological system of Comrade Mao Zedong has nurtured our entire generation. It can be said that all the comrades present today were instructed by Mao Zedong Thought. It is not the slightest exaggeration to say that we would not have our Chinese Communist Party as it is today but for Mao Zedong Thought. Mao Zedong Thought will forever be the most precious spiritual treasure of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. We must completely and accurately understand and master the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought, and also develop it in the new historical conditions. Of course, Comrade Mao Zedong was not without shortcomings and errors; it is not Marxist to demand that a revolutionary leader be without shortcomings or errors. We must lead and educate the whole body of party members, the whole body of PLA commanders and fighters and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to understand Comrade Mao Zedong's tremendous achievements in a scientific and historical way."

In his 30 March 1979 speech at the party's meeting to discuss ideological guidelines for theoretical work, Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed that it is necessary to uphold the four basic principles.

Speaking on the necessity of upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, he pointed out: "One of the key points of our struggle with Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' is that we opposed them in forging, tampering with and separating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. By smashing the 'gang of four,' we have been able to restore afresh the scientific features of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and made it the guide for our actions. This is a great victory for the whole party and the people of the whole country. However there is a very small number of people who do not think in this way. They either openly oppose the basic principles of Marxism, or else support it in words but actually oppose Mao Zedong Thought, which is the product of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the practice of the Chinese revolution. We must oppose all these erroneous trends of thought. Some comrades say, we only support 'correct Mao Zedong Thought,' and we do not support 'erroneous Mao Zedong Thought.' This is also an erroneous way of putting things. What we uphold and must regard as the guide for our action is the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, or the scientific system formed by these principles. As for individual theses, there are bound to be flaws, whether they come from Marx, Lenin or Mao Zedong. However such things do not come under the category of the scientific system formed by their basic principles." Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out in this speech: "Scientific socialism forges ahead in the course of actual struggle, and so does Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We obviously will not go back from scientific socialism to utopian socialism, nor will we allow Marxism to stay at the level of individual theses of several decades or a century ago. Therefore we repeatedly say, emancipating the mind means applying the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to study the new situations and solve the new problems." "What is the greatest new situation and the biggest new problem for the whole party today? Obviously, it is to accomplish the four modernizations, or as I said above, to accomplish Chinese-style modernization. We have already spoken of studying in depth the new situations and new problems encountered in accomplishing the four modernizations in China, and have also given an answer of major guiding significance; this will be a major contribution of our ideological and theoretical workers to Marxism, and will mean truly holding aloft Mao Zedong Thought."

## 2. We Must Persistently Seek Truth From Facts

In his speech at the 3d plenary session of the 10th Central Committee on 21 July 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out when speaking on studying well Comrade Mao Zedong's theories on party building: "I hold that the mass line and seeking truth from facts are the two most fundamental things in the work style advocated by Chairman Mao. Of course the relationship between democracy and centralism and between freedom and discipline is very important. As far as the present situation in our party is concerned, I personally feel that the mass line and seeking truth from facts are particularly important."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his speech at the all-PLA political work conference on 2 June 1978: "We must never violate the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. There is no doubt at all about that. However we must integrate with reality, we must analyze and study the actual situation and solve the actual problems. To decide on guiding principles for work in accordance with the actual conditions is the most basic ideological and work method which all Communist Party members must remember at all times. Seeking truth from facts is the starting point and the fundamental point of Mao Zedong Thought. This is materialism. Otherwise, when we hold meetings, we could only utter empty talk and would be incapable of solving any problem." Comrade Deng Xiaoping also said, "The living soul of Marxism is to specifically analyze the specific situation. Unless Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is integrated with the actual situation, it has no vitality. The responsibility of our leading cadres is to integrate the instructions of the central authorities and the upper levels with the specific situation in their own units, and solve problems. They cannot act as 'message centers' and simply transmit the instructions in a mechanical way."

He also said, "Please think about it, comrades. Are seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything, and integrating theory with reality the fundamental viewpoint of Mao Zedong Thought or not? Is this fundamental viewpoint outdated, and can it be outdated? How can we call it Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought if we oppose seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything, and integrating theory with reality in everything, and integrating theory with reality? Where would such actions lead us? Obviously, they could only lead us to idealism and metaphysics, to losses in work and defeat in revolution."

In his talks when inspecting Shenyang, Changchun and other places in September 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: The basic point of Mao Zedong Thought is to integrate Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Chairman Mao's inscription for the Yanan party school consisted of four big characters, "seek truth from facts," and these four characters represent the basic point of Mao Zedong Thought. This is the quintessence of Marxism-Leninism. Chairman Mao's greatness and his ability to lead the Chinese revolution to victory rest on this point. We have many conditions for accomplishing the four modernizations; these conditions did not exist during Chairman Mao's lifetime, but we have them now. There are many things we will be unable to undertake if we fail to consider problems in the light of present conditions and to summon up determination. As a result of several years of efforts, there are favorable international conditions for us to absorb advanced technology and capital from abroad. We did not have this condition during Chairman Mao's lifetime. We could not summon up such resolution today if it is said that we should not do anything that Chairman Mao did not mention. We now have conditions that Chairman Mao never encountered, and we should grasp these conditions and make use of them to accomplish the goal of the four modernizations which Chairman Mao proposed and Premier Zhou proclaimed. This is called holding aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao. If we could only do things that Chairman Mao spoke of, what could we do now? Marxism itself must develop! Mao Zedong Thought must develop too! Otherwise it will become ossified!

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his speech at the closing session of the central work conference on 13 December 1978: "If a party, a state or a nation proceeds from books in everything, its ideology will become ossified and supersition will run rampant. It will not therefore be able to advance, its life will come to an end, and the party and state will perish. Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly stressed this point during the rectification movement. Only by emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything and integrating theory with reality can our socialist modernization drive progress smoothly and can our party's Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong Thought theory develop." He also said, "Seeking truth from facts is the foundation of the proletarian world outlook and the ideological foundation of Marxism. In the past we relied on seeking truth from facts in all the victories we won in the revolution, we must similarly rely on seeking truth from facts today in accomplishing the four modernizations."

In his 29 February 1980 speech at the 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping dwelt specifically on problems of the party's ideological line. He said, "The third plenary session established, or, more accurately, reiterated the party's Marxist ideological line. Marx and Engels founded the dialectical and historical materialist ideological line, Chairman Mao summarized it in the Chinese language and wrote 'seek truth from facts,' four big characters, on the party school door. Seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything, integrating theory with reality, taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth -- this is our ideological line."



Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in a talk on 27 March 1981: "Comrade Chen Yun has said, when he returned to Yanan from Moscow, Chairman Mao said to him on three occasions that he should study philosophy, and laid particular stress on seeking truth from facts. Comrade Chen Yun felt that he benefited greatly from that. Now, certain people utter opinions most of which only look at the phenomena, because their theories are not rooted in practice. Only by laying down such a root can one truly correct errors, including 'leftist' and rightist errors. The Yanan rectification drive opposed subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped party writings; it solved the problems fundamentally, not superficially."

### 3. It Is Necessary To Revive and Carry Forward Our Party's Fine Traditions and Work Style

On 18 August 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his "closing address at the 11th national congress of the CCP:" "We must revive and carry forward the mass line, the fine tradition and style which Chairman Mao fostered in our party. We must truly have faith in the masses and rely on them, listen to the voice of the people, have their well-being at heart and never for a moment divorce ourselves from them." "We must revive and carry forward the practice of seeking truth from facts, the fine tradition and style which Chairman Mao fostered in our party. The minimum requirement for a communist is to be an honest person, honest in word and honest in deed. Deed and word must correspond and theory and practice must be closely integrated. We must reject flashiness without substance and every sort of boasting. There must be less empty talk and more hard work. We must be steadfast and dedicated." "We must revive and carry forward the practice of criticism and self-criticism, the fine tradition and style which Chairman Mao fostered in our party. Within the party and within the ranks of the people, we should conscientiously apply the principle, 'say all you know and say it without reserve' and 'blame not the speaker but be warned by his words,' as well as the principle of unity-criticism-unity." "We must revive and carry forward the fine tradition and style of modesty and prudence, freedom from arrogance and impetuosity, and plain living and hard struggle, which Chairman Mao fostered in our party. We must wholeheartedly serve the Chinese people and the people of the world." "We must revive and carry forward the practice of democratic centralism, the fine tradition and style which Chairman Mao fostered in our party. We must strive for a political situation in the whole party, the whole army and the whole country, in which there is both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness."

On 30 March 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out at the meeting to discuss the party's theoretical work: "In order to improve the general mood of society, it is necessary first of all to improve the party's work style. In particular, it is necessary to urge the party's leading comrades at all levels to set an example. The party is the model for the whole society, and the party's leading comrades at all levels are models for the whole party. If the party organization shelves the opinions and interests of the masses and remains indifferent, how can it expect the masses to have faith in and cherish its leadership. If the party's leading cadres do not set strict demands for themselves and do not observe party discipline and state law, if they violate the party's principles, practice factionalism, seek special privileges, secure advantages through pull or influence, indulge in extravagance and waste, feather their nests at public expense, do not share weal and woe with the masses, do not strive to be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, do not follow the decisions of the organization, do not accept supervision from the masses and even resort to retaliation against those who criticize them, how can we expect them to remold the general mood of society. At the present turning point in history, when problems pile up like mountains and a thousand things remain to be done, it is of decisive importance to strengthen party leadership and correctly orientate the party's work style."



"Comrade Mao Zedong said: 'As long as our party is completely honest and upright in work style, the people of the whole country will learn from us. As long as those people outside the party who have these unhealthy ways are good and honest, they will learn from us and rectify their mistakes. In this way, they will influence the whole nation.' Only by improving the party's work style can we change the prevalent social customs and uphold the four basic principles."

With reference to the question of upholding and improving party leadership in his 16 January 1980 report "On the Current Situation and Tasks," Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "At present, the pressing issue before us is to restore the party's combat capabilities. The party should be a combat force, the vanguard of the proletariat. It should be a unified and well-disciplined contingent with a high sense of discipline. Only by restoring this state of affairs can the party have combat capabilities." "At present, some of our party members are not qualified. Some of the new party members who joined our ranks when the ultraleftist line held sway have never received any party education. They cannot set an example for the masses and are therefore not qualified. Some of our old party members have measured up to the requirements for a long time. However, they cannot set an example for the masses now and are therefore not so qualified. We advocate the party spirit and oppose factionalism. Some people desperately cling to their faction. There are many people whose factional spirit is higher than their party spirit, and among them are some of our old party members. How can these people qualify? Why was our party so powerful in the past? During the war years we used to say that if 30 percent of the soldiers of a company are party members, this company must be a good one with strong combat capabilities. Why? It is because party members are the first to charge forward and the last to retreat in fighting; because they are the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comfort in everyday life. In this way, they can set an example for the masses and become their core." "Some communists are different now. They have joined the party because they wanted to be the first to enjoy comforts and the last to bear hardships. In opposing privileges, we are actually opposing the seeking of personal privileges by some of our party members and party cadres. That is why we say that our efforts to revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style involve a question of party members' qualifications. Whether or not they measure up to the qualifications and requirements is a question that is now put not only before the new party members but also before some old party members. Therefore, there does exist a question of rectification in our party."

In his speech at the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee on 18 August 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, when speaking of the malpractices in the leadership system of the party and state, pointed out: "The chief malpractices are the phenomena of bureaucracy, over-concentration of power, patriarchal system, lifelong tenure of office for leading cadres, and special privileges of every description." He said, "Bureaucratic phenomena comprise a big problem that exists extensively in the political life of the party and state. Its chief manifestations and harmful effects are: standing high above the masses, abusing one's power, divorcing oneself from reality and the masses, being keen on keeping up appearances, indulging in idle talk, thinking in a rigid way, sticking to conventions, overstaffing of organizations, having more hands than needed, being dilatory in doing things, not paying attention to efficiency, being irresponsible, not keeping one's promise, sending official documents everywhere, shifting responsibility onto one another, putting on sheer bureaucratic airs, giving people a lecture at the slightest provocation, retaliating, suppressing democracy, deceiving one's superiors and deluding one's subordinates, being imperious and despotic, resorting to bribery for the benefit of relatives or friends, perverting justice for a bribe, and so on. Either in our internal affairs or in our international contacts, this has developed to an intolerable extent." Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out, "During the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' went in for special privileges, bringing about great calamities to the masses. At present, there are also a few cadres who do not regard themselves as the servants but as the masters of the people. They go in for special privileges, bringing about the strong discontent of the masses and damaging the party's prestige. If these are not resolutely corrected, they will certainly corrupt our ranks of cadres."

In his speech at the central work conference on 25 December 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "To uphold the leadership of the party, it is imperative to improve the leadership and style of the party. At present, the party's work among the masses is slightly weaker than it was before the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' and the working method is crude in part. These have hindered the party's link with the masses. Only by strengthening vigorously the party's link with the masses and going deep into the masses to conduct ideological and political work will it be easy to overcome the many difficulties in the economic readjustment. The unhealthy tendency among the extremely small number of party members and cadres is very unfavorable to the restoration of the party's prestige among the masses. I agree with what Comrade Chen Yun has said that the question of the party's work style is one of life and death for a party in power. It is necessary to strictly carry out the 'guiding principles for inner-party political life,' and unswervingly rectify various unhealthy tendencies. It is especially necessary to resolutely oppose the erroneous attitude of feigning compliance and double-dealing toward the line, principles and policies of the CCP Central Committee."

In this speech, Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed: "It is necessary to educate the comrades in the whole party in promoting the spirit of selflessness, subordinating oneself to the overall situation, carrying out arduous struggle and being honest in performing one's official duties, and to uphold communist ideas and morality. The socialist country that we are building should have not only a high degree of material civilization, but also a high degree of spiritual civilization. Spiritual civilization refers not only to education, science and culture (these are absolutely indispensable), but also communist ideas, ideals, faith, morality and discipline, revolutionary stand and principle, the comradely relationship between one person and another, and so on. These do not require very good material conditions or very high educational standards. Have we not joined the revolution up to now by relying on the scientific theory of Marxism and the revolutionary spirit stated above? From Yanan to new China, in addition to the correct political orientation, have we not relied on this valuable revolutionary spirit to attract the people of the whole country and the friendly personages abroad? Without this spiritual civilization, and without communist ideas and morality, how can we build socialism? The more the party and government carry out various economic reforms and an open foreign policy, the more the party members, especially the senior leading cadres of the party, should pay high attention to and earnestly practice communist ideas and morality. Otherwise, being disarmed spiritually, how can we educate the youths and lead the state and the people in building socialism. During the new democratic revolutionary period, we persisted in guiding the entire work with the communist ideological system and restraining the words and deeds of party members and advanced elements with communist morality. We advocated and commended whole-hearted service to the people, 'the individual subordinating himself to the organization,' 'selflessness,' 'utter devotion to others without any thought of self,' and 'fearing neither hardship nor death.' Now that we have entered the socialist period, some people have gone so far as to 'repudiate' these solemn revolutionary slogans, and this preposterous 'repudiation' not only fails to meet effective resistance, but wins the sympathy and support of some people in our ranks. Can a party member who has party and revolutionary spirit tolerate the continued existence of this situation?"

Comrade Deng Xiaoping also said, "Comrade Mao Zedong said that a man should have a little spirit. In protracted revolutionary wars, under the guidance of correct political orientation, we proceeded from analyzing the practical situation and won great victories by carrying forward the revolutionary and death-defying spirit, the spirit of strictly observing discipline and of self-sacrifice, the spirit of selflessness and making things easy for others and taking the difficulties on oneself, the spirit of conquering all enemies and difficulties, and the spirit of upholding revolutionary optimism and surmounting every difficulty to win victory.

"To engage in socialist construction and achieve the four modernizations, it is likewise necessary to vigorously carry forward this spirit under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee. A party member who does not have this spirit cannot be regarded as a qualified one. Besides this, we should also spread this spirit among the entire people and youths by giving it great publicity and setting an example, so that it will become the main pillar of spiritual civilization of the PRC, cherished by all people in the world who demand revolution and progress and admired by many people in the world who lack spiritual ballast and suffer spiritual depression."

#### 4. We Should Develop Criticism and Self-Criticism and Maintain Strict Discipline

On 2 June 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his speech at the all-PLA political work conference, "One important point in rectifying and reorganizing the leading groups well is to rectify the work style. During the past years, Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' have seriously destroyed the army's work style, and their pernicious influence has taken deep root. In some units there are serious unhealthy trends and practices, and repeated orders cannot put an end to them. As a result, there is confusion between good and bad, the fragrant and the stinking and right and wrong. This state of affairs has roused the indignation of the masses, gravely impeded the mobilization of all positive factors and destroyed unity. We must criticize and put an end to these unhealthy trends and practices."

On 13 December 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his speech at the closing session of the central work conference, "A country must have its laws and a party, its regulations and discipline. The constitution of a party comprises its most fundamental regulations and discipline. Without the regulations and discipline of the party, the laws of the state can hardly be effective. The tasks of the discipline inspection commissions and organizational departments at all levels are not only to handle cases, but also, and more important, to maintain the regulations and discipline of the party so as to earnestly effect a rectification of the party's work style. Anyone who violates the party's discipline should be punished accordingly so as to make a clear distinction between merits and demerits and between reward and punishment, thus fostering the healthy tendencies and dealing blows at the unhealthy tendencies."

On 16 January 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his report, "On the Current Situation and Tasks," "In order to uphold and improve the party's leadership, we must intensify its discipline. During the 'Great Cultural Revolution' the party's discipline slackened and it has not yet been completely restored. This is an important reason why the party cannot play its proper role. Owing to the considerable laxity in discipline, many party members act as they please and regard the party's line, principles and policies and resolutions and the tasks the party assigns them as something they have the right to refuse to carry out or to carry out only partially. If a party allows its members to speak and act absolutely freely according to their individual will, naturally, it will be impossible for it to have a unified will or any combat effectiveness and it will also be impossible for it to successfully fulfill its tasks. Therefore, we should uphold and improve the party's leadership, strictly put the party's discipline into effect in order to greatly heighten our sense of discipline. An individual must obey the organization, the minority must obey the majority, the lower levels must obey the higher levels and the whole party must obey the Central Committee. We should strictly carry out the above principles. Otherwise, the party cannot form a combat collective and will be unqualified for the rank of pioneers." "The most important in the above principles is that the whole party must obey the Central Committee. The Central Committee has made mistakes, but these mistakes have long been corrected by the Central Committee itself. Nobody can be allowed to resist the leadership of the Central Committee on the pretext of its mistakes. Only if the whole party obeys the Central Committee strictly, can the party lead all its members and the people throughout the country to fight for the fulfillment of the great task of modernization."



"Should anyone seriously violate this rule, the party organizations and discipline inspection committees at all levels must strictly enforce disciplinary measures against them because the maximum interests of the party and the people of the whole country are at stake. We must resolutely carry forward and safeguard democracy in the party. Should a party member object to the party's decisions, he can state his views through the organization, or reserve his opinions, or even make suggestions to the Central Committee either through the organization or directly. From the Central Committee down, party organizations at all levels must seriously consider these opinions. However, everything that has been decided on by the Central Committee and by the party organizations must be obeyed until further changes are announced by the party. We must state our views in accordance with the party's decisions and must not willfully spread opinions that show distrust or dissatisfaction with and opposition to the line, principles and policies of the Central Committee. Party papers and journals must unconditionally publicize the party's position." "We must resolutely eliminate anarchist trends of thought which the 'gang of four' introduced into the party as well as all brands of bourgeois liberalism which have newly emerged within the party."

In his speech given at the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee on 29 February 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "Our party actually needs rectification at present. This matter was put forth 7 years ago and it has not yet been settled. Quite a number of the 38 million party members are not up to the mark. After this plenary session, it will be necessary to carry out education throughout the party linking it with the discussion on the draft of the revised party constitution and the implementation of the guiding principles for inner-party political life." "Those who are not up to the mark should carry out criticism and self-criticism. We should demand changes in them."

At his speech given at the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee on 18 August 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "In correcting the phenomenon of privileges, we have to solve both ideological problems and problems in systems. All citizens are equal before the law and all party members are equal before the party constitution and before the party's discipline. Each has equal rights and duties as stipulated by law and no one can gain extra advantages or violate the law. Anyone who breaks the law, no matter who he is, will be investigated by public security organs according to law, and judicial organs will handle his case according to law. No one is permitted to interfere and no one who breaks the law will remain at large. Any party member who violates the party constitution or the party's discipline, no matter who he is, will be punished. No one is permitted to interfere, and no party member who violates the party constitution or the party's discipline will remain at large. Only when these are resolutely enforced can we thoroughly solve the problem of privileges and the problem of discipline. We should establish a system for the masses and party members to supervise cadres, in particular, leading cadres. The people have the right to expose, accuse, impeach, replace and dismiss according to law any cadre who seeks privileges and who does not mend his ways after he is criticized and given education and to demand that he make economic restitution and be punished according to law and discipline. We should lay down rules and regulations for limits of cadres' functions and powers and for their remuneration both politically and in their livelihood. The most important thing is to have a special organization to carry out impartial and incorruptible supervision and checking."

In his speech on problems on the ideological front given on 17 July 1981, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "The party has made outstanding achievements in its leadership over the ideological front and the literary and artistic front. This should be affirmed. There is also a certain tendency toward oversimplification and crudeness in our work. We should not deny or ignore this either. However, I think what needs more attention at present is the lax and weak situation. Erroneous trends cannot be criticized and criticism is regarded as using the big stick."



"At present, we find it difficult to carry out criticism and even more difficult to carry out self-criticism. One of the three essential work styles is self-criticism. This is something that marks the chief difference between our party and other political parties. However, quite a lot of people are still quite unable to carry out criticism and self-criticism."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping also said, "At present, some people regard themselves as heroes. When they have not been criticized, their problem does not appear so serious, but once they are criticized, even more people become attached to them. This is a very abnormal phenomenon and we should strive to put an end to it. Of course, there are social and historical reasons for this phenomenon. It is mainly the sequel of the 10 years of disorder and is also the result of bourgeois erosion from abroad. We should make a concrete analysis of each individual case. But the main problem at present is not in the phenomenon itself but in how we look upon this phenomenon. In handling the problems at present, we should draw a lesson from the past and should not stage movements. We should appropriately handle the mistakes of each individual according to their nature, degree and his understanding of his mistakes. We should pay attention to the way of making criticism and should make appropriate criticism. We should not make joint attacks or stage movements. Nevertheless, it certainly will never do to abandon ideological work, criticism and self-criticism. We certainly should not abandon the weapon of criticism."

#### COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

HK030155 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 81 p 3

[Commentator's article: "We Must Maintain the Style of Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] At present, the whole party is implementing the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the national forum on problems on the ideological front. The laxity and weakness of the party's ideological leadership have been brought to our attention. The party's style of criticism and self-criticism is being revived. However, a very unwholesome phenomenon still exists in the party's political life in some localities and departments. Some cadres, who are being criticized and helped by the party organization and by comrades for mistakes they have obviously made, insist on saying that they are being "persecuted." Their sympathizers also come out to shield their faults and accuse comrades who are making correct criticism of "persecuting others." Some even resort to unprincipled flattery to resist correct criticism. For fear of being accused of "persecuting others," some of our leaders have simply given up their responsibility of criticizing and helping their comrades, to avoid trouble.

This phenomenon shows that during the 10 chaotic years, the party's fine style of criticism and self-criticism was destroyed and the after-effect is still far from being cured among some comrades. This is an important reason why in some units criticism and self-criticism cannot get going, organization is lax, ideological and political leadership is weak and unhealthy tendencies cannot be corrected in good time. Therefore, it is necessary to guide the party members and cadres to hold discussions in the light of past experience and present circumstances on the differences between helping and cherishing one's own comrades, persecuting others and flattering others. Through discussions, we can draw a clear line of demarcation between right and wrong, further revive the fine style of enthusiastically helping one's own comrades and guard against and rectify the erroneous practice of persecuting or flattering others.

Every comrade has his strong and weak points and successes and mistakes in work. To develop strong points, overcome weaknesses, add to achievements and rectify mistakes, no one can do without the help of his organization and comrades. Carrying out correct criticism and self-criticism is a basic method of helping comrades improve and is closely related to strengthening the building of our party.

However, some comrades now turn pale at the mere mention of the word "criticize." They are either unwilling or do not have the courage to unfold criticism and self-criticism. Every time criticism and self-criticism is mentioned, they think that someone is being "persecuted." This state of mind is abnormal. According to our party's tradition, criticism and self-criticism are carried out so we can "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient," expose shortcomings and mistakes by seeking truth from facts, analyze their harmful effects and causes, find the way to put them right and help comrades overcome shortcomings, rectify mistakes, bestir themselves and continue to forge ahead. This is done entirely out of concern, love and the desire to help our comrades. What is so terrible about it? It can do nothing but good as regards bringing democracy into play, rectifying the party's work style, strengthening unity, training and bringing up qualified persons and doing our work well. Why should we not do it gladly?

If we start with the desire for unity and unfold criticism and self-criticism with the same concern a doctor would show his patient, we are helping others and not persecuting them. Persecution means standing facts on their heads, confusing friends with foes and making comrades targets of "ruthless struggle and merciless blows." The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques persecuted the greatest number of people and were most insidious and diabolical in their measures. Out of this ambition to usurp party leadership and state power, they trumped up charges and elevated minor mistakes or shortcomings to the level of principles. With their method of implicating a whole group of people while making someone their target of attack, they plunged the masses of cadres and the people inside and outside the party into the abyss of suffering. What they did was different in principle from the normal practice of criticism and self-criticism inside the party.

In order to correctly use the weapon of criticism and to avoid repeating the past mistake of persecuting others, it is necessary to sum up positive and negative experiences. The following points merit special attention: First, it is necessary to strictly distinguish between ourselves and the enemy and be sure not to treat comrades who have made mistakes as enemies. Second, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of curing the sickness to save the patient. When we find a comrade sick, it is bad if we stand by with folded arms; it is also bad if we do him the disservice of covering up his mistakes; and it is worse if we take pleasure in his misfortune and hit him when he is down. Third, we must have clear-cut criteria of right and wrong and put the emphasis on helping comrades distinguish between right and wrong on major issues of upholding the four fundamental principles and the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We should not wrangle over minor issues, still less confuse right and wrong. Fourth, it is necessary to point out mistakes truthfully, neither exaggerating nor minimizing them. We should not ignore someone's contributions because he has made mistakes. Nor should we cover up someone's mistakes because of his contributions. We should not only analyze the subjective causes but also consider the objective causes of mistakes. Fifth, when criticizing a comrade, we should be calm and speak frankly and sincerely. We should not be swayed by emotion or prejudices. Sixth, we should help comrades correct their mistakes, encourage them when they make progress and employ them when they correct their mistakes. We should not topple a person for a mere mistake. Although some comrades really want to help, they sometimes tend to make unfounded criticism, overstate the case and be oversimplistic in their approach because they do not see the whole picture, do not consider the facts carefully enough and are inexperienced in party life. This is a question of not being good at conducting criticism. We should remind these comrades of the proper approach and help them put things right. We must on no account use this as an excuse to negate criticism, still less denounce it as "persecution."

In addition to conducting correct criticism with perfect assurance and overcoming the negative factors, commending good thoughts and deeds in clear-cut terms and developing the positive factors also constitute an important aspect in helping comrades make progress. Commending the advanced can play a very important role in encouraging the broad masses of cadres and the people to make progress.

At present, the work of commending and supporting the advanced is not overdone at all. On the contrary, it is very inadequate and needs to be greatly strengthened. In commending someone, whoever he may be, we must seek truth from facts and do it in an appropriate way -- no more and no less -- and we should not regard someone as advanced in everything because he is advanced in one thing. Even the advanced have weaknesses and shortcomings. They also need timely help, even necessary criticism. If someone has made a mistake, but instead of pointing out his mistake we flatter him and praise him to the skies, then we are doing this person great harm. Of course, very few people actually harbor evil intentions. Many flatterers do not really want to do harm to others, they only want to get some advantages by resorting to flattery. Some people are more than willing to flatter those people who have some reputation and power. They are eloquent in vulgar praises, expert at "carrying sedan chairs" and "blowing the trumpet" and proficient in the method of fawning on others. If you have scored some achievement and are commended, they will blow the trumpet for you. If you have made mistakes and are criticized, they will air your "grievances" on your behalf. If you have some misunderstanding with your comrades, they will add fuel to the flames by sowing discord. This kind of flattery is very damaging. The only difference between this and the method of persecution is that the victims are comfortably led astray and do not have to suffer the way people do when they are persecuted. Our comrades must especially watch out for these kinds of "trumpeters" who are "at the beck and call of the honorable and wind their way through power and gains." At no time should we be muddle-headed and sit in other people's sedan chairs. This is especially true when we have made mistakes and have not come around after being criticized.

The key to encouraging people to help others and to oppose persecuting and flattering others lies in seeking truth from facts and treating every comrade in a fair and decent manner. To do this, we must insist on proceeding from the actual conditions; scientifically understand and reflect people's merits and errors, rights and wrongs; maintain the fine qualities of being open and aboveboard, and selfless and fearless, which are characteristic of communists; and care for and cherish our comrades-in-arms with a keen sense of political responsibility. It was understandable for comrades to fail in their attempts to help others, to be foolish enough to take part in the persecution of someone or other, or to utter words of praise against their conscience during the decade of chaos. Now that the whole situation has undergone a fundamental change, they should no longer do the same. "A fall into the pit, a gain in your wit." As revolutionaries, we should be good at learning from our daily life, from our own mistakes and from criticism and self-criticism in order to accomplish the work entrusted to us by the party and the people in a still better way.

#### CONFIDENCE IN POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK STRESSED

HK021409 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 81 p 4

[Article by Yue Ping [1471 1627]: "Political and Ideological Work Must Increase People's Confidence"]

[Text] How should we carry out effective political and ideological work so that the whole party and the whole Chinese people will firmly believe in the party's leadership, the party's line and the great future of the socialist cause and so that they will enthusiastically and vigorously strive to accomplish their tasks and achieve the modernization program? This is an important task confronting party committees at all levels.

Stressing political work should aim at building up people's confidence. This is in accordance with the ideological situation inside and outside the party. We have formulated major policies and principles of work in economic work and in other areas of work. The major problem facing us now is how to implement them and earnestly do a good job. However, at present, there are quite a large number of people whose ideology does not meet the demands of the situation. Their morale has not been boosted and they have not displayed vigor. This severely hinders the development of the work.



Building up and heightening people's confidence is also a basic requirement of communists in carrying out political and ideological work. Our revolutionary cause is in line with the objective law of the development of society and will ensure victory. However, this victory will be achieved only after protracted and extremely arduous struggles and many setbacks. Our political and ideological education should conform with the party's basic program and the current tasks so that people will adhere to the correct political orientation, give full play to their revolutionary enthusiasm and work hard to accomplish the party's tasks. In the Communist Party Manifesto, Marx and Engels proved the objective law that capitalism is doomed and that socialism and communism are bound for victory. They also pointed out that the proletariat would only lose shackles and gain the whole world in the communist revolution. The proletariat would then build up strong confidence in realizing the historic mission of the proletariat. Marxism itself gives people confidence. Marxist theories, the socialist system and communist aspirations should give people confidence. Carrying out political and ideological education to build up the confidence that we are bound to win is one aspect of the successful experience we have acquired in our revolutionary cause. During the low ebb of the revolution when the first revolutionary civil war failed, Comrade Mao Zedong scientifically proved the conditions of, and reasons for, the existence of the Red regime. He criticized the pessimistic feelings within the party which doubted whether the Red regime could exist, pointed out the orientation of revolution and gave people confidence and hope. When the war against Japanese aggression started, Comrade Mao Zedong specifically analyzed the conditions and characteristics of both the Japanese side and the Chinese side, criticized the "theory of national subjugation," opposed the blind "theory of winning quick victories," and put forth the theory and strategic thinking of "protracted war." Under the new historical conditions, he solved the problem of political orientation and revolutionary confidence. After analyzing the conditions of the enemy and ourselves when the war of liberation started, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "We are able to defeat Chiang Kai-shek; the whole party should be confident of this." After this, Comrade Mao Zedong put forth the famous thesis that "imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers." This greatly encouraged and inspired the whole party, the whole army and the whole Chinese people. Our political and ideological education has always stressed political orientation, taken into consideration the actual ideological situation inside and outside the party, scientifically analyzed the conditions and proved that we would certainly win. It has also given people confidence, hope, courage and strength.

Compared with the war years, our situation has greatly improved. However, boosting morale and heightening confidence are still important signs of the success of our political and ideological work.

In order to build up people's confidence, our political and ideological education, propaganda work, news, broadcasts and artistic works should properly deal with the difficulties confronting us, the mistakes we have made and the dark side of society. They should uphold the correct stand and adopt a dialectical approach to comprehensively, properly and realistically understand these problems.

We talk about the existing difficulties and problems in order to analyze them, overcome them and strengthen people's confidence in conquering them. We must never create an idea that difficulties are unconquerable, nor must we arouse any pessimistic feelings. Over the past few years, the leading comrades of the central authorities have repeatedly pointed out that tremendous difficulties, problems and troubles are confronting us. However, they have simultaneously pointed out that our work and our situation are getting better and better each year. In accordance with our historical experience and the people's will, we have formulated a correct line and a series of principles and policies and gradually found a way which suits the national conditions of China to build a modernized socialist country. As long as all the comrades of the party unite with the whole Chinese people, make concerted efforts with them and work effectively, our difficulties will be overcome and the potential dangers in the economy will be removed. We must always keep the people informed about the improvement of the situation in our country as well as new progress, achievements and experience in various areas, so that they will concretely feel that our cause is making unceasing progress and has great hope.



We also talk about mistakes for the purpose of building up confidence. Over the past 32 years since the founding of the PRC, we have scored great achievements. But we have also made many mistakes in our work and suffered severe setbacks. Neglecting mistakes and concealing them is not a realistic attitude. Only when we seriously analyze our mistakes and compare our achievements with our mistakes can we distinguish between merits and faults and between rights and wrongs in history, can we understand that over the past 32 years our achievements have been the main aspect of our work, and can we assimilate the experience and lessons. In this way, we will understand how to make further development and how to do a better job in our socialist construction in order to heighten people's confidence. The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by the sixth plenary session has done this and has thus achieved very good results.

While analyzing the gross mistakes which Comrade Mao Zedong made during the "Great Cultural Revolution," we have made a distinction between Mao Zedong Thought and the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years. Thus, we have strengthened people's faith in Mao Zedong Thought. This is because, through realistically analyzing Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in his later years, we can understand that these mistakes and the erroneous leftist theories which brought about the "Great Cultural Revolution" obviously departed from the track of Mao Zedong Thought, which is an integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution. In this way, we have not only negated the theory of "two whatevers" on strong grounds, but have also convincingly negated the various erroneous views and muddled concepts which negate both the scientific value of Mao Zedong Thought simply because Comrade Mao Zedong made mistakes in his later years and the great role of guidance played by Mao Zedong Thought in the Chinese revolution and construction. Consequently, people have become more conscious in upholding Mao Zedong Thought.

We expose the dark side in order to overcome it, to develop the bright side and to build up people's confidence. In our social life, the bright side occupies a dominant position. However, the dark side and some negative factors do exist. As regards these phenomena, our political and ideological education and propaganda work should resolutely expose and criticize them and our literary works should also properly expose and castigate them. However, first in a country such as ours and under the socialist system, we should not take exposing these phenomena as a major point. Second, we expose them in order to solve problems and to overcome errors rather than merely for the sake of exposing them. We should not indiscriminately and naturalistically report and spread some ugly aspects without analyzing the actual situation, nor should we indulge in "literature of exposure." Still less should we allow people to vilify the party, the socialist system of the great motherland, create a pessimistic or negative atmosphere, or sap the people's fighting will under the pretext of exposing the dark side. Here, there is a question of what stand one upholds and for what purpose one exposes the dark side.

We point out our own backwardness in order to build up people's confidence in catching up with the advanced. However, we must make it clear that first, we are not backward in all areas; second, we are equipped with the subjective and objective conditions for changing our state of backwardness into an advanced state. In this way, we will be able to find out where we fall short compared with the advanced and will be confident of changing our backward state by working hard and trying to catch up with the advanced. In this regard, we must not boost the enemy's morale and dampen our spirit. It is erroneous to exaggerate our backwardness, spread pessimistic views or ridicule our backwardness.

For a period of time when correcting the leftist mistakes, a liberalization tendency emerged which attempted to depart from party leadership and the socialist cause. These erroneous ideological trends and tendencies have played a malicious role in shaking people's confidence and sapping their morale. In order to build up and strengthen people's confidence, we should immediately change the state of weakness and laxness in our political and ideological work, criticize the erroneous ideological trends and tendencies, and in particular, the tendencies which run counter to the four basic principles.

When we say that our political and ideological work must attach great importance to building up people's confidence, we do not mean that we must stress the problem of confidence in every speech, every article and every piece of literary work. Otherwise, building up confidence will become stereotyped words which cannot solve problems. What is important is that we must be steadfast ourselves if we do not want people to waver. We should make people understand that our mental attitude, and particularly the cadres' mental attitude, is firm, indomitable and full of confidence. Similarly, our articles and literary works should create images, attitudes and styles that provide people with enlightenment, encouragement and strength.

#### RENMIN RIBAO URGES CONSIDERING OVERALL SITUATION

HK021444 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 81 p 4

[Article by Wang Ruhua [3769 0320 0553]: "Correctly Understand and Handle a Question That Has a Bearing on the Overall Situation of the Nation"]

[Text] Under our country's socialist conditions, the fundamental interests of the state, the collective and the individual laborers coincide. However, there are also differences and contradictions among them. This is the basic characteristic of the socialist relationship of material benefits. In making overall plans and taking all factors into consideration, the most important thing is to act according to what Comrade Mao Zedong said: Take into consideration all three parties -- the state, the collective and the individual. Do not take only one party into consideration. Otherwise, the socialist principle of material benefits will be violated. This will be harmful to mobilizing the enthusiasm of all parties and will hinder the socialist construction. In making plans, doing things and thinking over problems, we should take into consideration the overall situation rather than only the state, the collective or the individual. Proceeding from the interests of the broad masses of laborers, closely integrating the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and mobilizing all positive factors to form a strong force in rapidly promoting the socialist cause constitute a major expression of the superiority of socialism. These are also the starting point and end result of the principles and policies formulated by the party.

During recent years, the party and the state have formulated various agricultural policies, such as raising the purchase prices of agricultural products, promoting a diversified economy and practicing various forms of responsibility systems. These policies have protected and given full play to the peasants' enthusiasm. Hence, agricultural production has greatly developed, peasants' income has remarkably increased and the relationship between the state and the peasants has further readjusted and improved. In industry, the reforms of the economic structure (including the implementation of economic responsibility systems), which are being gradually carried out, fundamentally aim at readjusting the relationship of material benefits between the state, the enterprises and the individual laborers. While carrying out these reforms, it is essential to pay attention to the enterprises and give them certain economic benefits. However, all departments and enterprises should bear in mind the overall situation, arrange their production and management activities in accordance with the requirements of state planning, and obtain proper economic benefits through enhancing economic effect. On the distribution of benefits, we should pay attention to the proper handling of the relationship between the state and the enterprise, between one enterprise and another and within the enterprise itself. We should also look ahead and behind and consider our neighbors on both sides. When an increase in the state's income is guaranteed, we should allow enterprises to keep more reserves and individual laborers to get more rewards. We should prevent the state's financial income from failing to increase in proportion to the increase of output values and profits of enterprises. Moreover, we should also overcome the inequality in hardship and good fortune among enterprises and the phenomenon of egalitarianism among laborers.

In socialist society, the state is a tool used by the laboring people to exercise their power and realize their economic benefits. It represents and protects the fundamental interests of the laboring people. The state's interests reflect the laboring people's overall and long-term interests. Only when the state is safe, the regime is consolidated, the national economy is developed and the state's interests are guaranteed will the laborers' overall and personal interests be realized. Therefore, compared with the interests of the collective and the individual, the state's interests are the most important. In the case of contradictions, the interests of the collective and the individual must be subordinated to the state's interests. They should not be deemed as superior to the state's interests or placed above them. In talking about material benefits, some comrades stress only the benefits of the individual and of a small group; they ignore the state's benefits. This is merely a misunderstanding of material benefits. At present, some comrades of certain departments and enterprises lack an overall point of view. They care only about their own units' interests and do not care about the state's interests. They try to do everything which is beneficial to their own units, even in an unscrupulous way or through illegal means. They are pessimistic and stagnant and even resist those things which are beneficial to the state but are of little or no benefit to their own units. Some of them convert state-owned materials and capital into property of their own units; some of them evade taxes and are in arrears with tax payments. Some of them bargain with the state under the banner of representing the interests of the masses and the collective. All these ideas and acts of selfish departmentalism run counter to the requirements of making overall plans and taking all factors into consideration.

While consolidating and developing the state's interests, we should also pay attention to the laborers' collective interests. Marx and Engels pointed out that in a society with private ownership of the means of production, various types of "sham collectives" not only constitute "completely unreal collectives," but also constitute a "shackle" of the laboring people. Under the socialist condition, the laboring people possess their own "real collectives" through which they "obtain freedom" and realize their own economic interests. The collective interests are directly linked with the laborers' personal interests. They are the guarantee in realizing personal interests. All laborers in the collective should protect the collectively-owned property and safeguard and develop the collective's economic interests.

While stressing the interests of the state and the collectives, we are not denying the laborers' personal interests. On the contrary, socialism acknowledges the laborers' personal interests and only socialism can protect and satisfy the laborers' personal interests. It has been our party's consistent policy to be concerned with the well-being of the masses and to solve their practical problems in daily life. If there are problems which cannot be solved at once, we should tell the masses the difficulties. We should do a good job in ideological work and oppose the bureaucratic ideology and work style which show no concern for the sufferings of the masses. If we neglect the immediate and personal interests of the laborers, their enthusiasm for socialist construction will be dampened. Hence, the interests of socialism will be impaired. The viewpoint which holds that the state's interests can be built on the foundation of denying the laborers' personal interests is incorrect.

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The ideology of making overall plans and taking all factors into consideration should be explained clearly to the public." We must carry out penetrating propaganda on the fundamental unanimity of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual laborers in socialist society. We must correctly understand and handle the relationship of the interests between the three parties in order to better integrate them. While continuing to eliminate the pernicious influence of the absurd theory of denying the interests of the collective and the individual in the name of the state's interests which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" put forth, we must also combat the erroneous ideas and acts which ignore the interests of the state and the collective and only show concern for personal interests. Education in this aspect should be repeatedly carried out in the party and among the whole Chinese people and should become an important part of the party's political and ideological work.



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CCP LEADERS ATTEND LECTURES BY SCIENTISTS

OWO21327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- More than 150 leaders from the Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council attended a lecture in Zhongnanhai this morning by two noted scientists.

This was the fifth in a series of lectures given by China's famous scientists. They began on July 24, 1980.

Today Xu Guanren, professor of genetics, and Hou Xueyu, professor of botany spoke on the relations between modern science and technology and agricultural modernization. A slide show on the subject was also presented.

The two professors outlined the following eight aspects of the work they deemed necessary for agricultural modernization: formulation of correct policies; raising the scientific and cultural level of the people; scientific research and development in advance of production; maintenance of the ecological balance; exploitation, utilization and conservation of energy; cooperation among departments, heeding economic results and popularizing advanced technology. Neglect of any of the eight aspects will obstruct the smooth advance of the agricultural modernization, they said.

Professor Xu Guanren, is a famous geneticist. In the past two decades, he has made numerous contributions to the application of atomic energy in agriculture. He says there must be more investment of materials and energy into modern agriculture.

This coupled with the productive force of science will gradually transform traditional farming based on experience into modern agriculture based on science. China is now at the turning point of such a transformation, he said. Professor Xu also gave an account of the role of genetics, breeding techniques, plant physiology, chemistry, animal husbandry science, the power and machinery sciences in raising the quality and quantity of agricultural products, per-mu crop yields and agricultural productivity and in shorten the maturing period of domestic animals.

Professor Hou Xueyu, a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, has worked in flora-ecology and geobotany research. He lectured on the relationship between maintenance of the eco-balance and modernization of agriculture. He said that to modernize agriculture, it is necessary to have an ecological viewpoint. In explaining the strategic problems in modernizing China's agriculture, Professor Hou said, "we should ensure an all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. In addition to the grain crops, we should try to provide more meat, eggs, milk, vegetables, fruit and sugar. We need to practice intensive farming and bring the natural superiority of the sub-tropical and tropical regions into full play." Agriculture must be the leading factor while engaging in diverse economic undertakings in the rural areas in order to build a complete scientific agricultural system in China. He also talked about the experiences of other countries in modernizing agriculture.

#### ZHANG TINGFA INSPECTS AIR FORCE FLIGHT DIVISION

OW022056 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Deriving its power from criticism and self-criticism, boosting its spirits and changing its work style and outlook, a certain flight division of the PLA Air Force, formerly a backward unit, has become a prominent division among the advanced units in learning from the first flight division of the air force. Zhang Tingfa, commander of the air force, recently inspected this division, affirmed its achievements and praised its progress.

This division was previously a very backward unit of the air force. In November 1977 Commander Zhang Tingfa sternly criticized the division and urged it to do everything possible to catch up.

Having accepted criticism, the commander and the political commissar of the division held several meetings of the division party committee to carry out an open-door rectification campaign. They encouraged the division's cadres and fighters to discover problems and suggest their solution, earnestly practiced criticism and self-criticism within the party committee, concentrated their efforts on solving the two major problems of members of the leading body -- low morality and an undesirable party work style, paid attention to overcoming weakness and laxity in leadership over ideological matters and vigorously rectified the thinking and work style of cadres. This has steadily improved the division's war preparedness, training, logistic support, administration and management. In the past 4 years it has continuously ensured flight safety.

During the assessment and contest of air force bombing and shooting skills held in the second half of 1980, the division scored the highest group mark among the attack plane units. This made it a champion in precision shooting and bombing among military units.

HUANG HUA RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT 2 NOV

OWO21609 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua returned here by air tonight from an official visit to the United States of America.

Before visiting the U.S., Huang Hua accompanied Premier Zhao Ziyang at the international meeting on cooperation and development in Cancun, Mexico, and on an official friendship visit to Mexico.

Huang Hua was greeted at the Beijing airport by Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, and Counsellor for Political Affairs of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, John J. Taylor.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT OF ARTISTS' SOCIETY

OWO21730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Development of China's national culture and art "must be based on its own tradition," said 74-year-old Li Keran, president of the new Chinese Academy of Traditional Painting which was officially set up yesterday.

In an interview with XINHUA today, Li Keran said it was also necessary to assimilate the good things in foreign art and avoid making traditional painting stereotyped.

He foresaw "an era of unparalleled progress" for traditional Chinese painting with China's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." Li Keran showed his obvious pleasure when he said the party and government "attach great importance to developing national art."

Almost all of China's leading painters are now gathered in Beijing to celebrate the founding of the academy.

Li Keran, who has painted for 61 years, began to teach art in the early 1940's. The painter calls his famous landscapes "the biographies of China's mountains and rivers." These are the words he carved on his favorite seal.

Li Keran's paintings, done in dark ink, achieve intense tones. Critics have said he "fuses natural grandeur and charms, and depicts the precipitous and peaceful nature of mountains and rivers" and "has a magnificent concept of purity which suggests loftiness and solemnity."

In the 1950's, Li Keran made four painting trips along the Yangtze and in southern China and later called his exhibition "the beautiful mountains and rivers of China."

Li Keran also loves to paint water buffaloes, which he said "are hard working, simple and labor for the people."

Three films depicting his painting art are being shot by the Beijing scientific and educational film studio.

Li Keran has based his innovation on a good mastery of the tradition. Among his teachers and colleagues were Lin Fengmian, Xu Beihong (Ju Peon), Huang Binhong and Qi Baishi, all great masters of the century.

He has a desire to write a book about his association with these artists and his own aesthetic views, although he said his chief plan was to "continue painting."



NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON MEDICAL DEMOGRAPHY CLOSES

OW031224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Shanghai, November 3 (XINHUA) -- Infant births, disease mortality, birth control and life expectancy were topics discussed at China's first national symposium on medical demography, which closed here November 1.

The six-day symposium on the study of population from the view of medical science, attended by more than 100 medical demographers, mostly medical college professors and experienced doctors from across the country. The symposium also developed unified statistical methods for medical demography.

A new branch of science set up gradually since 1949, medical demography studies the quantity, structure and changes of population as based on births, deaths, diseases, and mortality and marriages. Results of the studies are used by the state to formulate government policies and check up medical and health work.

Hundreds of full-time workers at the provincial, municipal, autonomous regional and county levels are engaged in statistical study in medical demography, the symposium reported. The workers make systematic records and analyses on the matters related to births, deaths, diseases, marriage and life span in their localities.

The recent symposium was sponsored by the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Medical Association, which was entrusted by the Chinese Medical Association.

PRC PUBLISHES POPULATION STUDY IN ENGLISH

OW021214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- China's first English publication examining population, "China's Population: Problems and Prospects" has come off the press and is now on sale in China and abroad. It is published by the New World Press.

The 180-page volume contains 13 articles and investigation reports by demographers and experts in family planning. It provides sample statistical data on birth control in Shanghai Municipality, Anhui Province and Shifang County in Sichuan Province.

The collection traces the course of China's population growth, the development of population policy and theory and deals with the impact of rapid population growth and rationalization of population distribution. Case studies of family planning programs in urban and rural areas are included.

China's population increased by almost 80 percent in the past three decades. The figure was over one billion at the end of 1980 (including Taiwan Province). Despite the growth of China's economy, this rapid increase has meant a slow per capita rise in the standard of living and great pressure in employment, education, welfare services and housing.

In the early 1960s and 1970s China introduced a comprehensive program for family planning including late marriage, late child-bearing, and one child to a couple as well as information on birth control methods. This has led gradually to a decline in the rate of natural increase.

In his article "Population Development -- Goals and Plans," Professor Song Jian, vice-president of the China Demographic Society, said that a number of Chinese scientists had worked together since 1980 to make projections of population size based on quantitative studies of economic development, food requirements, ecological balance and fresh water resources. They concluded that the desirable population for China one hundred years from now would be between 650 million and 700 million.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES HUMANITARIANISM

HK310654 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 81 p 5

[Academic trends report by Cui Wenyu [1508 2429 3768]: "Discussion on Problems of Humanitarianism"]

[Text] In China, humanitarianism has been regarded as revisionism and criticized for a long period of time. During the past 2 years, the theoretical circles have begun to study and discuss humanitarianism. The articles published in newspapers show that there are primarily two different views: one view holds that there is Marxist humanitarianism, the other maintains that there is not. The difference between these two views is reflected in two questions.

1. What is the meaning of humanitarianism? Does it have continuity in history?

The first view holds that humanitarianism can always be interpreted in a broad sense and in a narrow sense. In the narrow sense, it refers to an antifeudalism, antireligion and antitheology ideology and cultural movement of the new rising bourgeoisie during the Renaissance period in Europe. In the broad sense, it refers to safeguarding man's dignity, rights and freedom, attaching great importance to man's value and demanding full and free development of man. This view also holds that humanitarianism can have different forms of expression. People supporting humanitarianism may belong to different classes and schools. Historically, in order to fully achieve democracy and freedom, people must experience a long and tortuous course. The issue of humanitarianism has arisen since the emergence of social classes. The ideology of humanitarianism took shape as early as in the period of the slave-owning system and the feudal period. During the Renaissance in Europe, it became an influential ideological tendency in society. Humanitarianism of utopian socialism and utopian communism also emerged and developed almost at the same time as bourgeois humanitarianism. As science and technology and production by machine rapidly developed, the proletariat expanded and became mature, and the historical conditions for eliminating the exploiting class and exploitative system and for emancipating the whole of mankind were ripe, Marxist humanitarianism emerged and developed.

The second view holds that humanitarianism has specific historical meanings and distinct class characteristics, and that we cannot place apparently identical, but actually different, viewpoints in the category of humanitarianism. Humanitarianism has no historical continuity. As regards the social conditions, both the feudal society and slave society are societies of hierarchies and privileges. The reflection of this system in the ideological field is the so-called kingly way and heavenly way, not humanitarianism. The concept of humanitarianism emerged only after the bourgeois relationship, characterized by exchange of feudal values, had been established. It played a progressive role only in the historical period when the bourgeoisie was opposing the feudal system. When the bourgeoisie turned reactionary, humanitarianism became its habitual hypocritical expression. Thus, humanitarianism refers to the abstract aspect of man. It consists of: stressing man as a unit, affirming man's values, safeguarding man's dignity and rights. The yardstick it uses to measure the progress of history is always "human nature." This human nature is always interpreted as being eternal and unchanging.

What is the relationship between Marxism and humanitarianism? This is the focus of argument on the issue of humanitarianism.

The view that negates "Marxist humanitarianism" holds that Marxism and humanitarianism are two entirely different ideological systems. Humanitarianism uses human nature as the ultimate criterion for assessing history. However, Marxism holds that the contradiction between productive forces and production relations is the fundamental motive force of social development. Under certain historical conditions, Marxists can use the slogan of humanitarianism.

However, this does not mean that Marxism can tolerate humanitarianism. This view holds that although some of Marx's early works were written under the influence of Feuerbach's humanism and bore the marks of humanitarianism, Marx was no longer a humanist by the time he was mature. Marxist world outlook began to take shape while Feuerbach's humanism was being criticized. Marx never negated human nature and humanitarianism, but he closely associated human nature and humanitarianism with man's social relations. He did not deny man's "natural essence." However, according to him, the "natural essence" could only fully demonstrate the difference between man and other animals. It demonstrated that man was only a certain "species" among the animals, humanitarianism is materialistic and cannot be confused with Marxism.

The view that pronounces the existence of "Marxist humanitarianism" holds that humanitarianism and Marxism are not absolutely antagonistic and incompatible with each other. Since its birth, Marxism took emancipation of mankind as its ultimate goal. While founding Marxism, Marx critically carried forward classic humanitarianism, particularly the rational part of Feuerbach's humanism, overcame the fundamental limitations of previous humanitarian theories, used the method of materialist dialectics to observe people, human nature and man's nature as the "sum total of all social relations." It pointed out that under the condition of private ownership, labor, which distinguishes man from animals, makes man an animal again. Labor and its products have become an alien force which enslave man. In order to eliminate alienation, recover human nature, mankind must carry out the communist revolution. This view holds that humanitarianism is a component part of Marxism, the exposition in Marx's major works such as "The 1844 Manuscript of Economic Philosophy," "Introduction to 'The Critique of Hegelian Philosophy,'" the "Holy Family," the "Communist Party Manifesto" and "Das Kapital" -- all manifest Marxist humanitarianism and show that it developed gradually. Marx and his followers have fully affirmed man's value. They fully affirm the bright future of mankind's progress and emancipation and hold that the sole aim of revolution is to liberate mankind. This view also holds that Marxist humanitarianism is different from other kinds of humanitarianism.

1) Other doctrines of humanitarianism proceed from the abstract and from "general man." They lack a specific and historical analysis of man. Marxism holds that in a class society, there is no "general man" transcending classes; there are only countless individuals who carry out activities in a certain class or within certain class relations. Marxist humanitarianism is inseparable from the viewpoint of class. 2) Other kinds of humanitarianism only protest and show indignation against the various inhuman phenomena that exist in society and do not understand the social causes which give rise to these phenomena. Thus, these kinds of humanitarianism are not thoroughgoing. Through analyzing all social structures, particularly the structure of the capitalist society, Marxism points out that the most important cause of all inhuman phenomena is the exploitation of man by man by man. It also points out that the way to uproot all unhuman phenomena is to abolish private ownership and achieve communism. Marxist humanitarianism is the most thoroughgoing humanitarianism. 3) Other kinds of humanitarianism pin their hopes of establishing the future society that realizes the ideal of humanitarianism on the improvement of "human nature," the victory of "eternal righteousness" and the appearance of certain outstanding people, Marxism thoroughly does away with the empty talk of "human nature" and "righteousness," resorts to practical struggle, discards the dreams for "saviors" and confirms that real emancipation must be carried out by the masses themselves. 4) Other kinds of humanitarianism reject violence. However, Marxism holds that when the reactionary classes try to safeguard the most inhuman system by counterrevolutionary force, the use of revolutionary force is a humane act.



ECONOMIC PROGRESS DURING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK010738 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 81, pp 42-43

[Article by Gao Zhiyu [7559 2535 3842]: "Why Was Our Country's National Economy Able To Progress During the 'Great Cultural Revolution'?"]

[Text] As pointed out in the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, during the "Great Cultural Revolution," "our country's national economy was still able to progress despite meeting with huge losses." This is in conformity with the viewpoint of historical material dialectics and with the practical scientific diagnosis of our country.

Marxism tells us that activities of producing material objects constitute mankind's most fundamental activities. Any race of people will surely perish once it stops its labor on the production of material objects for even a few weeks. Generally speaking, during the socialist period the productive force is bound to progress forward at a varying speed, either swiftly or slowly, provided it encounters no calamitous natural disaster or is not involved in large-scale warfare. In the course of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing sabotaged socialist economic construction and inflicted heavy losses on production, but they were unable to conquer the maxim of the law that social production forever progresses. And during the 10-year period, certain progress was made in our national economy.

However, while we acknowledge that progress was made in the national economy, this must not be construed to mean that the fruits should be ascribed to the "Great Cultural Revolution." On the contrary, the "Great Cultural Revolution" precisely slowed up the speed of development of the national economy. If no such serious error which was of overall importance and lasted for a long time had been committed, our enterprises would certainly have achieved much bigger successes.

The resolution made a factual summary of the progress made in the national economy during the "Great Cultural Revolution." On the agricultural side, the national output of grain, the main agricultural product, amounted to 572.6 billion jin in 1976, an increase of more than 40 percent over 1965. In the industrial sector, steel output increased from 12.23 million tons in 1965 to 20.46 million tons in 1976, while certain achievements were scored in the output of coal and crude oil. In addition, certain achievements were also made in capital construction and in science and technology. All these are objective facts.

That in the course of the 10-year internal turmoil our national economy did still progress must first of all be attributed to the people of all nationalities firmly insisting on taking the socialist road and protecting the socialist cause. As Marx and Engels pointed out: "Historical activities are in effect the undertakings of the masses." ("Works of Marx and Engels," vol 2, page 104). Armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the people of our country have taken socialism as a cause for their own intimate concern. They have devoted utmost efforts to the promotion of this great cause. When confronted with difficulties, they would not allow the socialist cause to be disrupted but would insist on fighting hard to promote its development. During the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the masses of people resisted the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They took concrete steps to criticize such fallacious slogans as "once a good job has been done of class struggle, production will naturally 'go up' of its own accord," "we would rather have socialist weeds than capitalist seedlings," "never carry out production for an erroneous line," and so on. They waged repeated struggle against the counterrevolutionary intrigues to sabotage production on the part of the "gang of four." Some people, though suffering from severe attacks or torture, would never waver from their stand of loving the fatherland, supporting the party and supporting socialism. They would still remain at their post and insist on production, persist in their work, and do their utmost to reduce the damage caused by the internal turmoil. In this way, they accumulated wealth, bit by bit, for socialism. The masses of the populace really expended great efforts.

Secondly, the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries and the great majority of cadres, who were loyal to the party and the people and had deep faith in the communist cause, all along remained on the correct side of the struggle and performed the mainstay role in maintaining and developing production. Just as the resolution pointed out, during the "Great Cultural Revolution," Comrade Zhou Enlai was in a very difficult position. But he made untiring efforts to turn the tide, to keep the party and the state in normal operation, to protect the masses of cadres and people, and to develop production and reduce the economic losses to the minimum. In 1975, when Comrade Zhou Enlai was critically ill, Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the daily work of the central government. He convened a series of meetings to solve problems relating to industry, agriculture, communications, science and technology. Work rules covering industry and scientific research were formulated and steps were taken to straighten out the work in various aspects. For a time, the situation clearly appeared to have turned for the better. As for the party cadres at various levels, despite the difficulties surrounding them, they firmly and thoroughly carried out the various important policies beneficial to the development of production and worked assiduously to increase the economic strength of socialism by all ways and means. All these things provided assurances that the "gang of four" could not succeed in their intrigues and that socialist economic construction would not be interrupted.

Finally, we cannot but note that this considerable progress made by the national economy was closely related to the fact that Comrade Mao Zedong was able to absorb the lessons of the "Great Leap Forward." Although he committed errors affecting the situation as a whole in the 10 years turmoil, he was still comparatively careful in economic work. At the time, at the instigation of such counterrevolutionary elements as Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao and Kang Sheng, loud calls were made in certain rural areas to change the system of ownership by the collective to that of ownership by the whole people. Insistent and noisy calls were also heard demanding "this" or "that" reform in the production relations. However, Comrade Mao Zedong did not agree with or support these viewpoints, which were in effect opposed to objective laws. It can thus be seen that he was comparatively cool-headed and careful concerning matters of this kind. This was instrumental in ensuring a stable foundation for the socialist system of our country. It enabled socialist economic construction to progress.

In the turmoil of the "Great Cultural Revolution" which brought great and serious disaster to the party and the people, our country's national economy was nevertheless still able to progress. This must be attributed to the vast strength of the Chinese people, to the superiority of the socialist system and to the enormous vitality of our party.

FUJIAN VICE GOVERNOR HU PING ON ECONOMIC PLANS

HK020835 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Nov 81 p 14

[By staff correspondent]

[Text] Fujian hopes to draw up to 1.4 billion yuan in foreign investment to help it finance its current 5 year-plan, the province's deputy governor, Mr Hu Ping, said in an analysis of the province's economy.

The plan envisages a capital outlay of about 5.5 billion yuan of which the province will provide 1.9 billion yuan while its banks are to provide an average of 300 to 400 million yuan a year from savings from communes, corporations and its own citizens. It also hopes to receive 1 billion yuan from the central authorities in Beijing.

Foreign investment therefore makes up some 25 percent of the province's total budget.

Mr Hu also disclosed that the province hopes to almost double the per capita income in 10 years, from the present 284 yuan to 523 yuan by 1990.

Other statistics provided by Mr Hu include:

Agricultural and industrial output would reach 24 billion yuan by 1990, an annual growth rate of 7.5 per cent.

About 100,000 people are unemployed and an average of 100,000 people will have to be found jobs in every subsequent year. However, it is hoped that unemployment will be resolved by the end of the current 10-year plan.

Universal primary education will be in force by 1985 and universal secondary education by 1990. Four new higher educational institutes have been planned, which together with existing ones will turn out 32,000 graduates during the five-year period.

The growth of population, now 23 million, will be reduced to 1.3 percent by 1990.

More on Fujian Economy

HK020821 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Nov 81 p 14

[Report by staff correspondent: "Doors Open for Foreign Investors; Fujian Lists Special Terms in Bid for Economic 'Take-off'"]

[Text] China's eastern Province of Fujian is ready to work jointly with foreign investors in developing land:

-- If such ventures benefit both sides;

-- If they greatly benefit foreign investors but do not involve any loss to the province;

-- And even if such ventures mean initial losses for the province but would lead to great long-term benefits.

This was the policy spelt out at the fourth provincial people's congress in Fuzhou early this year.



With this policy set and with the encouragement of the central government in Beijing, the province is going full-steam ahead in attracting foreign investment to develop a land that has been neglected for much of the past 32 years.

Much of course, will depend on the efforts of the Fujian people.

However, the province is also looking for hefty investment from Overseas Chinese, foreign businessmen as well as Hong Kong and Macao investors, to enable the province to "take off" economically.

As one of the first steps, the ancient port city of Xiamen (formerly known as Amoy) is preparing to open its door wide open to any investors interested in joint endeavors in the province.

Xiamen was declared one of the country's special economic zones a year ago, with Sheneen on the Hong Kong border, Zhuhai north of Macao and Shantou (Swatow) in eastern Guangdong.

The municipal authorities of Xiamen and those in the provincial capital of Fuzhou are well aware that Xiamen is far less endowed than Shenzhen or Zhuhai in attracting foreign investment and they have taken the very bold decision offering terms far more favorable than those advanced by their brother special economic zones.

At the same time, the authorities are also laying the foundation for the joint ventures and investors, the deputy mayor of Xiamen and deputy director of the municipality's special economic zone, Mr Xiang Zhen, told a group of Hong Kong and Macao journalists recently.

Eight major tasks are being worked out providing a modern, international airport at Gaoqi, the Dongdu wharves capable of accommodating ships of up to 50,000 tons, adequate provision of water and power, improvement of roads and sewage, development of tourism and expansion of ferry services to the resort island of Gulangsu.

A special export processing zone of 2 and 1/2 sq km at Huli, north of the port city, has been allocated that could either be leased en bloc or piecemeal. Yet another alternative, Mr Xiang said, would be in the form of a joint venture whereby the municipal authorities provide the land and labor and foreign investors build factories and provide the machinery.

Work on the zone has already begun and the first sector of about 600,000 square meters is expected to be ready early next year.

Basically, the industries in the Huli zone would be confined to those which are less polluting, consume less power and water, and which are highly technological in nature.

However, such terms are offered not only to the zone, but throughout the 1,500 sq km of the whole municipality and the authorities welcome any form of investment in a wide spectrum of commercial and industrial undertakings, Mr Xiang said. This would include the improvement and up-dating of the city's existing 700 industrial plants of various sizes.

Mr Xiang also talked of the construction of an oil refinery on the island, with a capacity of 250,000 tons to 300,000 tons a year. The plant would provide various petrochemical by-products, raw materials for a number of light industrial enterprises.

And to make the zone most attractive to foreign investors, the authorities are offering terms so favorable that it would be difficult to refuse. Mr Xiang, in his briefings to the Hong Kong and Macao press, suggested profit-sharing on a 60/40 basis, 60 per cent for foreign investors and 40 per cent for the municipality. And for Overseas Chinese investors, the terms would be even more favorable.

In a separate briefing, the deputy governor of Fujian, 51-year-old Mr Hu Ping, listed the following preferential treatment for interested parties:

1. Tariff-free on most consumer goods and materials for production, except certain specified items and tobacco and spirits.
2. Preferential tariffs for components required in importing technology, whose products are designed for export.
3. Foreign investors engaged in sole or joint enterprises have the right to engage and dismiss workers.
4. The special economic zone (SEZ) is empowered to enter into joint commercial enterprises and import necessary commodities.
5. The SEZ is empowered to handle foreign trade under the united direction of the nation.
6. The Chinese currency, the renminbi, will be the major currency in circulation. However, foreign currencies could be circulated within a specified area. Foreign banks may also set up branches in the SEZ and special regulations on the control of foreign exchange will be enacted.
7. Foreign investment will be allowed in the establishment of the airport, seaport, railway and telecommunications. Such public utilities will either be managed solely by the SEZ authorities or jointly with foreign interests.
8. The SEZ is empowered to issue travel permits for those foreigners and Overseas Chinese engaged in the enterprises in the zone.
9. Special SEZ regulations may be enacted by the provincial people's congress.

Meanwhile, Fujian, confident under a new leadership, has set out to make itself the base for eight major projects, including no less lofty a goal than the forward bastion for the reunification of Taiwan with the motherland.

These projects, as disclosed by the provincial party chief, Mr Xiang Na, in an earlier briefing, are:

- Forestry: Fujian is one of two provinces that produce the largest quantities of timber, the other being Sichuan. It boasts of being one of the major-producing provinces, its products being used by several prominent newspaper plants in the county.
- Animal husbandry: The province has some 5 million acres of grassland which could provide adequate fodder for the development of husbandry.
- Fisheries: There are 3,300 km of coastlines and numerous rivers, where coastal fishing and fish breeding could be promoted.
- Cash crops: The climate and land are ideal for growing such cash crops as sugarcane, fruits, tobacco and, especially, tea plants.
- Light industry: Such industries as food processing, canning, glassware and potash, to name a few, utilizing some of the raw materials the province has to offer could be developed.

-- Science and technology: The province has two major universities whose science stream is most strong. Both have seen the graduation of several of China's most prominent scientists, including the present president of the Academy of Sciences Professor Luo Jiaxi.

-- Foreign trade: Fujian has several fine harbors and plans are afoot for the construction of a number of international airports. They will help promote trade overseas. At the same time, the province aims at promoting trade with its brother province across the Taiwan Strait: it could provide Taiwan with the much needed coal while precious medicinal herbs from such remote provinces as Gansu and Qinghai could be shipped to Taiwan through Fujian.

-- Reunification: Fujian has in the past been on the frontline in facing up to Taiwan. It will now serve as the vanguard in promoting peaceful reunification of Taiwan with the mainland.

In promoting almost all of these projects, while the province will exert its own efforts, it will also depend to a large extent on foreign assistance, particularly assistance from Overseas Chinese and those in Hong Kong and Macao, said Mr Xiang.

These measures are in full accord with the policy decided at the provincial people's congress early this year. They also appear in sharp contrast to the policies of the 1960's and 1970's when the emphasis was laid on almost total "self-reliance."

Although provincial leaders were shy in discussing the matter, the new policy must have undergone very sharp debates. And no less an influential figure than the province's new "strongman," the party standing committee member, Mr Xiang, proposed to discuss the benefits of introducing foreign investment and technology to the province.

In the past, Mr Xiang said, "leftist" tendency was prevalent and in foreign relations China adopted the "closed door" policy and placed sole emphasis on "self-reliance."

The truth is that no country could claim sole development of any single product. Even the United States, one of the most advanced countries, could not claim that it developed all its products.

The Chinese press in the past, Mr Xiang said, had often publicized that such-and-such set of equipment was devised solely by Chinese effort. "Such a spirit is admirable, but such a concept leaves much to be said," Mr Xiang went on.

"The world is one big market. If we rely everything on our own effort, will that do?"

It is on this basis that Fujian, to use a communist expression, has "liberated its thoughts" and ventures out in the direction that previous leaders dared not venture.

Fujian is beckoning to foreign investors to help develop its land and economy.

But will this new policy work? In accelerating the development of the province, has the leadership opened up too fast and endeavored to take in too much -- so much that it may cause hiccups, if not indigestion?



Far more serious is the question posed by one of the journalists who made the 10-day tour of the province recently:

In a policy designed to introduce the much needed technology to enable an economic "take-off," have the authorities considered the possibility of unscrupulous foreign investors taking advantage of the province's resources to introduce monopolies of their own to the great detriment of indigenous industries?

These are the questions that many of the journalists had in mind as they left the province whose hospitality has become a legend to them and with whose welfare they are now deeply concerned.

#### BRIEFS

FUJIAN INTERMEDIATE, LATE RICE -- Fuzhou, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- Fujian Province is expecting a bumper harvest from its 3.73 million mu of single-crop intermediate and late rice this year. The total output is expected to be 15 percent higher than last year, judging from the 950,000 mu that have been harvested. The province's acreage for single-crop intermediate and late rice this year is 145,000 mu larger than of last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0241 GMT 20 Oct 81 OW]

FUJIAN TAX REGULATIONS -- The Fujian provincial people's government recently issued a circular on new regulations concerning tax collections from industrial and commercial enterprises in the rural areas as well as from collectively-owned enterprises in towns and cities. The new regulations will be put into effect on 1 November. According to the new regulations, the enterprises run by people's communes or production brigades may apply for a reduction of or exemption from taxes on incomes from products that either serve in the increase of agricultural production or contribute to the improvement of people's livelihood, and preferential treatment will be given to people's communes and production brigades in the former revolutionary base areas. A 3-year tax exemption will be given to those collectively-owned enterprises in towns and cities that are set up to provide jobs for youths awaiting employment. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 26 Oct 81 OW]

FUJIAN GRAIN PURCHASE -- After fulfilling the summer grain procurement quota, peasants in Fujian Province have been selling their surplus grain to the provincial grain department at negotiated prices. As of mid-October the total grain sold at negotiated prices was close to 200 million jin, or about 90 million jin more than at the same time last year. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 28 Oct 81 OW]

FUJIAN WATER-TURBINE PUMPS -- Fujian Province now has more than 2,400 water-turbine pump stations, irrigating more than 410,000 mu of farmland. They conserve 21 million yuan each year in fuel alone. Over 20 types of these fuel-saving, pollution-free pumps are in operation. Some can lift water as high as 80 meters and are used for generating power and other purposes in addition to irrigation. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 29 Oct 81 OW]

REN ZHONGYI CONCLUDES VISITS TO HONG KONG, MACAO

HK010357 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Ren Zhongyi, who was invited to visit and inspect Hong Kong, afterwards went to Macao for a similar purpose. He has now concluded his visits and inspections in these two places, and returned to Guangzhou on 31 October. Comrades Zeng Dingzhi, Liang Xiang and others who accompanied Comrade Ren Zhongyi have also returned. Comrades Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen and others greeted them on their return.

During their stay in Hong Kong and Macao, Comrade Ren Zhongyi's party visited the province's organs there and got to know their state of work. They met and extended regards to businessmen, journalists, cultural circles, and other friends of various circles, who gave them an enthusiastic welcome. During their stay Comrade Ren Zhongyi and the others also met Hong Kong Governor MacLehose and Macao Governor Costa, and held friendly talks with them.

GUANGZHOU ARRESTS HONG KONG, MACAO CRIMINALS

HK010711 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] The Guangzhou municipal public security organs recently cracked numerous cases involving criminal elements from Hong Kong and Macao who sneaked into Guangzhou to commit murder, theft and rape, pass counterfeit Hong Kong and U.S. dollars, and peddle and take drugs. The public security organs have paid close attention to this state of affairs. According to our information, from January to August this year the number of cases cracked by the public security organs involving criminals from Hong Kong and Macao showed an 85.4 percent rise over the same period last year. As many as 141 criminal elements from Hong Kong and Macao were arrested.

A responsible person of the Guangzhou public security organs spoke to reporters on the frenzied criminal activities carried out by lawbreakers from Hong Kong and Macao. He pointed out: We will resolutely protect all Hong Kong and Macao compatriots who come here for normal tourism, visits to relatives, and work. However we will deal resolute blows according to law at criminal elements who break the law. All those Hong Kong and Macao criminal elements who commit crimes in the interior must surrender to the public security organs at the earliest opportunity, make a clean breast of their crimes, and thus strive for lenient treatment.

LIU TIANFU ON GUANGDONG INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

HK010054 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 1 Nov 81 p 2

[Report: "Industrial Output Up in Guangdong"]

[Text] Five factors have contributed to the rapid development of Guangdong Province's industrial production, said Liu Tianfu, governor of the province.

Guangdong's total industrial output the first 9 months of this year was valued at 18,020 million yuan. This was 77 per cent of the 1981 target and a 10.4 per cent increase over the same period last year. Light industry increased by 15.8 per cent and heavy industry 1.7 per cent, Liu said.

The five factors which have helped this rapid growth are:

-- Industrial and communications enterprises have implemented the economic responsibility system. As a result, the interests of the state the enterprise and the individual worker have been integrated. This has stimulated the productive forces.

-- The relationship between agriculture and light and heavy industries has been regulated. The inner structure of industry has been readjusted and a proper ratio has been established between the light and heavy industrial sectors.

The production of light industry has risen to 65.3 per cent of the total value of industrial output; that of heavy industry is 34.7 per cent. It is estimated that this year's total output value will increase by 2,000 million yuan, with 94.5 per cent being light industry. The expansion of light consumer goods production is of vital importance to the domestic market as well as foreign trade and it plays a central role in accelerating the development of Guangdong's industry.

-- Under the guidance of the state plan, market regulation plays an auxiliary role. Production is integrated, retail supply made more effective, channels for the circulation of goods broadened, and relation between industry, commerce and trade improved.

-- The effective use of foreign capital to conduct economic activities in foreign trade has promoted industrial development.

Technical innovations have been carried out in enterprises, upgrading the level of production and technology.

Liu said there is every possibility that Guangdong's industry will maintain its present high growth rate for the following reasons:

-- Readjustment in industry and reforms in the economic structure have just begun and much more can be accomplished.

-- Reshuffling of industry and formation of joint enterprises may be carried out more systematically. Specialized cooperation among different enterprises and social production can be raised to a higher level.

-- There is room for improvement in management and administration of enterprises.

-- There is still great potential for technological transformation.

-- Guangdong has a considerable amount of foreign exchange, which should be used in conjunction with foreign capital to bring in new equipment and advanced technology. The provincial government has decided to allocate U.S. \$60 million next year for importing equipment necessary to technological transformation.

#### GUANGDONG OFFICIALS MEET HUANG ZHICHENG

HK020243 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Summary] Huang Zhicheng, a former Kuomintang flyer who is now deputy commandant of a certain air force flying school, visited Guangzhou from 27 October to 1 November. He was received by Guangzhou PLA units leading Comrades Wu Kehua, Liu Changyi and Yang Shugen, and Guangdong Province and Guangzhou municipality leaders Ren Zhongyi, Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, and Yin Linping. They praised his patriotic action in coming over to the motherland, welcomed him to Guangzhou, and urged him to make more contributions to promoting the four modernizations and national reunification.



DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS BEIJING DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE RALLY

HK300746 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 22 October, the Beijing municipal committee of the China Democratic League held a rally at the CPPCC hall to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the China Democratic League. The rally was presided over by Wen Jiasi, chairman of the Beijing municipal committee of the league. Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the league Fei Xiaotong and Vice Chairman of the Beijing municipal committee of the league Guan Shixiong spoke briefly on the history and activities of the league.

First Secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee Duan Junyi and committee Secretary Zhao Pengfei attended the rally and expressed greetings. Ding Gongnan, chairman of the Beijing municipal committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party made a congratulatory speech at the rally on behalf of all the democratic parties in Beijing. Tantai Renhui and Fan Zhen, representatives of the new league members, spoke at the rally. Wen Jiasi made a speech at the beginning of the rally. After he recalled the history of the league's development in his speech, he called on all the league members in Beijing to rally closely round the CCP together with the league members throughout the country, adhere to the four basic principles, and vigorously strive for fulfilling the three tasks of building the four modernizations, building and safeguarding world peace and realizing the reunification of the motherland.

In his congratulatory speech, Comrade Zhao Pengfei said that the league has had a glorious history of 40 years, which has been a period of prolonged cooperation and side-by-side fighting with the CCP and a period in which the league has made significant contributions to the revolutionary cause. He hoped that the comrades in the league would further emancipate their minds and dispel their apprehensions in frankly airing their views, putting forward suggestions and criticizing the party's work so as to shoulder together with the CCP the glorious task of building the capital of our great motherland.

About 1,400 people attended the rally. Among them were Sa Kongliao, Li Wenyi, Liao Mosha, Lu Zhongda, Wang Jinding, Sun Yifan, and Tao Dayong -- responsible comrades of the China Democratic League Central Committee and Beijing municipal committee, the municipal CPPCC committee and the democratic parties in Beijing -- and others.

BEIJING AIR FORCE COMMENDS UNITS, INDIVIDUALS

OW021431 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] On the morning of 31 October, the Air Force of the Beijing PLA units held a solemn meeting to commend advanced collectives and individuals who took part in military exercises held under modern conditions and in a military review somewhere in north China. The meeting summed up the experience of the Air Force of the Beijing PLA units in the exercises and the review.

With the approval of the party committees of the PLA Air Force and of the Air Force of the Beijing PLA units, 96 advanced collectives and more than 1,600 advanced individuals, whose performances were outstanding in the exercises and the review, were commended at the meeting. Among them, 13 regimental level flight, ground-to-air missile, antiaircraft artillery and airborne units were cited for meritorious services, third class; 27 flight and maintenance groups and 55 companies were cited for meritorious services, third class; 3 divisional and regimental units and 15 division-level cadres were issued an order of commendation by the PLA Air Force party committee; and more than 1,600 advanced individuals were cited for meritorious services, second and third class, and were issued commendation orders by party committees at and above the regimental level.

Ma Weihua, deputy commander of the Beijing PLA units, and Wu Fushan, deputy commander of the PLA Air Force, were present at the meeting to offer their congratulations. On behalf of the party committees of the Beijing PLA units and the PLA Air Force, they awarded silk banners, certificates of merit and mementos to the advanced collectives and individuals.

Deputy Commanders Ma Weihua and Wu Fushan and Liu Yudi, commander of the Beijing PLA units Air Force, spoke at the meeting. They urged the recipient units and individuals to remain modest and prudent, to guard against arrogance and rashness, to develop their achievements, to overcome their shortcomings, to unite as one, to work hard and to contribute their efforts to achieving and safeguarding the four modernizations and building a powerful, modern and regular people's air force.

#### SHANXI'S HUO SHILIAN VIEWS SCHOOL POLITICAL WORK

HK310411 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Summary] A provincial conference on political and ideological education in schools, convened at the request of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee and people's government, was held in Taiyuan from 22 to 30 October. The provincial CCP committee held a preparatory meeting for the conference. During this meeting, provincial CCP committee Secretary Ruan Posheng spoke on how to make a success of the conference. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Huo Shilian made an important speech at the conference, and Ruan Posheng delivered a report.

The conference conveyed, studied and discussed central documents and the spirit of the national conference on ideological and political education in schools. Comrade Yu Guangyuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Science, and (Zhang Jian), a member of the party group of the Ministry of Education, delivered reports. Vice Governor Wang Zhongqing gave a summation. "The main agenda of the conference consisted of studying how to solve lax and weak ideological leadership of party committees and overcome the bourgeois liberalization trend."

The conference held: "In solving problems on the education front in the province, it is first necessary to solve the problem of lax and weak leadership. Party organizations at all levels must strictly and seriously implement the resolution and the spirit of the relevant central instructions, launch criticism and self-criticism and build leadership groups that are strong in organization and work style. At present, criticizing the bourgeois liberalization trend is the main task in ideological and political work in the province's schools. Many facts show that those bourgeois liberalization trends that doubt the four basic principles and seek to shake off party leadership and the socialist road do indeed exist on the education front in the province. Certain problems are rather serious. It is necessary to solve them by means of ideological and political education." The conference demanded that the comrades on the education front of the province go into action and work in concert to make a success of ideological and political education in the province's schools.

In his speech at the conference on 29 October, Comrade Huo Shilian said: "If we just stress agricultural and industrial modernization without grasping education, we will have no talented people and modernization cannot be achieved. It is necessary to strengthen party leadership over education work. The upper-level leading departments must help the schools to solve a number of specific problems and problems that the schools cannot solve themselves." "The teachers directly cultivate and educate the students. To do a good job in ideological and political education for the students, we must attach importance to the ideological building of the force of teachers. It is not the case that everyone in the force of teachers is good. Some are not good. Some have good qualities but very little talent or ability. Some have talent but bad ideology. We demand that every teacher possess integrity and ability and set an example. Most students respect their teachers. If the teachers cannot set a good example, the students will readily learn bad things."

"At present, certain teachers are not instructing the students in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's fine work style; instead they are passing on certain unhealthy things. Certain teachers do well in teaching but not in practicing what they preach. How can such people teach the students well? Therefore, the building of the teaching force itself is very important. This is the case with the teachers and also with school party committee secretaries and heads. All of them must set examples for the students."

#### HU QILI REVIEWS TIANJIN'S ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

HK290952 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0753 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Dispatch from Tianjin, 21 October: "Tianjin Municipality Scores Outstanding Achievements in Economic Readjustment"]

[Text] In his report on government work delivered at the second session of the ninth municipal people's congress on 17 October, Mayor Hu Qili said that Tianjin Municipality had scored outstanding achievements in economic readjustment, with its industry growing continuously and its industrial structure further changing in a rational direction. In the first 9 months this year, the total industrial output value of the whole municipality amounted to 15.363 billion yuan, a 4.5 percent increase over that in the same period last year. The proportion of the value contributed by light and textile industry in the total industrial output value increased from 49.4 percent in 1979 to 53.2 percent in 1980.

He also pointed out that the municipality's capital construction, which centered on repairing and rebuilding what had been destroyed by the earthquake, had been developing quickly. It is expected that by the end of the year, the total floor area completed will be 4 million square meters, 2.5 million of which will be for housing. This will break the municipality's capital construction record.

In his report on government work, Hu Qili pointed out that Tianjin Municipality provided 153,800 jobs in the first 9 months this year in addition to the 400,000 jobs that it provided in 1979 and 1980. Now, more than 60 percent of Tianjin's population are employed and the average number of persons supported by each employed citizen dropped from 2.67 to 0.51. He also talked about the increasingly flourishing municipality commercial market with both active buying and selling. In the first 9 months this year the total value of purchases in the municipality amounted to 4.791 billion yuan, a 5.5 percent increase over the same period in 1980. The total retail sales of consumer goods in the first 9 months this year amounted to 2.994 billion yuan, an increase of 9.8 percent over the same period last year.

Mayor Hu Qili said that in the first half of this year there were a total of 147 achievements in scientific research in Tianjin that passed examination and many of them have already been utilized in production. Six achievements of scientific research this year including the invention of a large laser micro-parallelometer have won the invention award conferred by the State Scientific and Technological Commission and 92 achievements have won first-class or second-class technical reform rewards. The long wavelength infrared heating technique has already been utilized in 70 percent of the lower medium-temperature heaters throughout the municipality and this will save about 60 million kilowatt-hours of electricity every year.

#### BRIEFS

TIANJIN ECONOMIC ADVISORY CENTER -- The Tianjin branch of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the Tianjin Municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce recently established an economic advisory and service center with seven affiliated branches to offer suggestions and help solve economic problems in the light, chemical, textile, metallurgical and commercial industries and in foreign trade. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Nov 81 SK]



HEILONGJIANG OUTLINES HIGHWAY BUILDING TASKS

SK281341 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpts] In order to grasp the progress of highway building which should go ahead of the program to achieve the four modernizations, our station reporter interviewed Comrade (Wu Jingtai), director of the Heilongjiang Provincial Transportation Bureau. During the interview he noted that our province has greatly developed highway building projects since liberation. Highway traffic and building technology have basically improved. At present, 94 percent of the rural communes throughout the province are linked by highways. The province has set up a highway network which basically connects neighbor provinces and provinces with prefecture, county and commune level areas. Although the development of highway building in our province is greater than that in the period before liberation, both the quality and quantity of provincial highway building work is still far behind the needs of the program to achieve the four modernizations.

While referring to advancing highway building in our province, Comrade (Wu Jingtai) put forward the following tasks: 1) it is necessary to do a good job in reforming old roads step-by-step in line with the actual situation and in a planned manner so as to raise traffic volume and improve highway building technology; 2) it is necessary to rebuild wood bridges and those that are dangerous as soon as possible and become well prepared for building new, vital bridges; 3) efforts should be made to successfully conduct maintenance on existing highways; 4) it is necessary to further strengthen highway building work at county and commune levels.

While referring to measures adopted for advancing highway building work in our province, Comrade (Wu Jingtai) noted that efforts should be made to broaden sources of income and reduce expenditures. While successfully maintaining existing highways, 20 to 30 percent of the annual road maintenance funds can be used for rebuilding work such as surfacing major road sections which have not been completed and building new bridge piers. Efforts should be made to speed up the training of skillful persons and establish vocational middle schools in this regard. A number of middle-aged and young technicians may be sent abroad for study. A specialized and mechanized highway construction contingent which is able to undertake the building of short, superhighways and large bridges should be built. Efforts should be made to carry forward the fine tradition developed by Chinese people in this regard and rely on the masses to maintain existing highways and build rural public roads.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO VIEWS ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY

SK290700 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] HEILONGJIANG RIBAO on 29 October carries two reports on finance and trade units which have enacted the system of assuming responsibility in management. One of the reports is on the Bin County supply and marketing cooperative which carries forward its old democratic tradition and establishes a supervisory organization to safeguard the peasants' interests. The other is on Bin County's (Yongli) supply and marketing cooperative, commended by the masses for good service.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO also carries a commentator's article entitled "The Economic Responsibility System Should be United With a Sense of Political Responsibility." The article states: In implementing the system of assuming responsibility in management, some enterprises place undue stress on their own economic interests and only seek profits. Some enterprises overstep the boundaries of business in quest of big profits. Some mix good commodities with poor quality ones to make a profit at the expense of the masses. Some enterprises downgrade and lower the prices of commodities when they procure them but upgrade and raise prices when they market them.

Some people pay attention only to their businesses but are reluctant to engage in state labor. Some people collect commodities through back-door deals and engage in malpractices. While signing contracts on production quotas, some people only attend to earn more money for themselves but neglect the interests of the state and collectives. They argue with the authorities and plead for a low production quota. Thus, their production quotas are set too low; individuals can earn great profits, and the state and enterprises cannot get their proper share. If these problems are not solved, enterprises will develop incorrectly. Both the state's and the people's interests will be damaged. Therefore, in implementing the economic responsibility system, it is necessary to enhance a sense of political responsibility among cadres and workers and staff and unite the economic results with the implementation of policies and the improvement of services.

#### HAN YING INSPECTS HEILONGJIANG CYL WORK

SK300532 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, recently inspected our province's CYL work. He encouraged the CYL organizations at all levels to build recreation centers for youths to enrich their sports and cultural life.

Recently, Han Ying, after attending the national experience exchange meeting on sports and cultural work for youths in Mudanjiang, inspected the CYL work at some grassroots units in Mudanjiang, Hejiang and Heihe Prefectures and Jixi and Yichun municipalities, visited some rural and urban youth centers established by the CYL organizations and inspected the youth palace construction sites in Mudanjiang and Jixi municipalities. He fully affirmed and praised the CYL organizations' efforts in mobilizing the youngsters to work in youth fields and in preparing funds for building recreation centers for youths. He said actively establishing recreation centers and holding all kinds of sports and cultural activities to attract the attention of youths and to educate them is an effective way to enliven the CYL work in the new period. We should adhere to this work continuously. He encouraged the CYL organizations at all levels to thoroughly implement the directive of the CCP Central Committee on paying attention to the cultural life of the people and the masses, to popularize the experience of the Mudanjiang Prefectural CYL organizations in arranging good recreation activities for youths and to make contributions to fostering and educating youths and building a high level spiritual civilization.

#### HEILONGJIANG APPROVES CRIMINAL CASES RESOLUTION

SK311102 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] The 11th standing committee meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress concluded 29 October. The meeting heard, discussed and approved a report delivered by (Liang Zhichao), director of the provincial educational department on behalf of the provincial people's government on the situation of the province's middle and primary school education and on suggestions for future work; approved a resolution on doing a better job in middle and primary school education; heard an explanation by (Su Jingwen), deputy chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, on extending the time limits for handling criminal cases; discussed a report jointly submitted by the provincial people's procuratorate and the provincial higher people's court on extending the time limits for handling criminal cases; approved a decision on questions concerning the extension of time limits for handling criminal cases; and approved reports submitted by the provincial government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate on the appointment and removal of cadres.

Attending the meeting were (Li Wei), Zhang Ruilin, Liu Qian, Liu Huixian, Wang Zhaozhi and Bai Qing, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Lu Guang, deputy governor, and responsible comrades of the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, the provincial people's congress and the pertinent departments of the provincial people's government as well as representatives of middle and primary school teachers attended the meeting as observers.

The resolution on extending the time limits for handling criminal cases states: Since the beginning of 1981, the provincial people's procuratorates, the people's courts and the public security organs at all levels have generally handled criminal cases according to the time limits stipulated in the law on criminal procedures. Most of the cases have been handled within the stipulated time limits. However, a small number of complicated criminal cases or cases which occurred in remote districts still cannot be handled within the time limits because of objective conditions such as traffic problems. The provincial people's congress standing committee has discussed the report submitted jointly by the provincial people's procuratorate and the provincial higher people's court on extending the time limits for handling criminal cases and has issued a decision on handling serious, complicated cases during the 1981-83 period in accordance with the decision adopted at the 20th meeting of the 5th National People's Congress Standing Committee on the time limits for handling criminal cases. The decision states as follows:

1. In regard to some criminal cases which are under investigation and whose defendants have been arrested, the people's procuratorate may report level by level to the provincial people's procuratorate for a month's extension for handling these cases if it still cannot handle them even within a month's extension period which has been approved by the next higher procuratorate organ according to the stipulations of the law on criminal procedures.
2. If the people's procuratorate cannot conclude a case within the time limits stipulated in the law on criminal procedures, an extension of half a month may be granted by the people's procuratorate at the next higher level. If the provincial people's procuratorate cannot conclude the investigation of a case within the stipulated time, an extension of half a month may be granted after a discussion by the procuratorial committee of the provincial people's procuratorate.
3. If the people's court cannot conclude a criminal case of the first or second instance within the stipulated time, an extension of 1 month may be granted by the people's court at the next higher level. If the provincial higher people's court cannot conclude a criminal case of the first or second instance within a stipulated time and need to extend the period for investigation, an extension of 1 month may be granted after a discussion by the procuratorial committee of the provincial higher people's court.
4. In handling grave and complicated cases which cannot be concluded even after an extension of an investigation period, efforts should be made to submit a report to the provincial people's congress standing committee through the provincial people's procuratorate to ask for another appropriate extension. If the people's court cannot handle a criminal case of the first or second instance within the extension period, it must submit a report to the provincial people's congress standing committee through the provincial higher people's court for another appropriate extension.

#### HEILONGJIANG VIEWS PATRIOTISM, INTERNATIONALISM

SK010432 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Excerpts] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee on 30 October sponsored a report meeting at the workers' gym on stepping up education in patriotism and internationalism and on building socialist spiritual civilization. Over 5,000 persons attended the report meeting. Wang Zhao, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, delivered a speech. Wang Huacheng, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, delivered a report.



The speech and the report pointed out that it is necessary to conduct thoroughgoing education on loving the party, socialism and the motherland as well as education on the five stresses and four beauties among the broad masses of people in order to foster and bring up new socialist men. We must conduct education on patriotism and internationalism. As the foreign guests are increasing continuously, we must be polite, civilized, hospitable and friendly and struggle against all the bad behavior that harms the national reputation and pride.

#### JILIN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK 27 OCT

SK280711 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Headed by leader Mu Lin, provincial deputy governor, and deputy leader (Zhang Zhongye), deputy commissioner of the Baicheng prefectural administrative office, the Jilin provincial friendship delegation returned to Changchun this morning after completing its visit to North Hamgyong Province, in the DPRK. (Li Zhenjiang), deputy governor; (Zhao Dongli), deputy secretary general of the provincial government and chairman of the foreign affairs office; (Wang Zhichuan), deputy secretary general of the provincial government; and responsible persons of departments concerned received the delegation at the railway station.

#### JILIN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT WORK

SK300530 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] This morning the provincial government held a telephone conference on industrial and transport work, urging all cadres, workers and technicians on the industrial and transport front to enhance their spirit, work diligently, concentrate efforts on grasping firmly and well the industrial and transport production in the last 2 months of 1981, strive to achieve better economic results in the industrial and transport fields and prepare for next year's work in this regard. Luo Yuejia and (Li Zhenjiang), deputy governors, attended the conference. Siping and Tonghua municipalities, Jilin oilfield and Jilin transistor plant introduced their experience at the conference.

Leading comrades of the provincial government highly praised the above units' spirit of being masters of the state in sharing difficulties of the state and in shouldering heavy responsibility and urged all staff and workers on the industrial and transport front to study and promote this spirit.

Deputy Governor (Li Zhenjiang) addressed the conference.

#### JILIN UNIVERSITY YOUTH URGED TO SHUN WEIRD DRESS

SK240904 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, the Jilin University CYL committee recently called on all CYL members and youths in the university not to wear weird clothes or to wear their hair long. In order to conduct education on vying to be qualified CYL members, to train students in dignified behavior and to foster good school spirit, the CYL branch of Jilin University's history department issued a proposal urging the CYL members and students in the university not to wear weird clothes or long hair. The proposal urges male students not to wear long hair and female students not to wear their hair dishevelled. It also urges boys not to wear bell-bottom pants and girls not to wear miniskirts, slippers, vests and shorts in classrooms and laboratories. The Jilin University CYL committee also called on the students to support the above proposal.

QINGHAI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

SK251040 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] The provincial conference on school political and ideological education, which concluded recently, explicitly noted that strengthening and improving school ideological and political work is currently an urgent, important task for the education front. Following the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, education departments and schools at all levels have attached importance to students' ideological and political education. Particularly since the beginning of this year, schools of all kinds at all levels, in implementing the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee, have conducted education in upholding the four basic principles and vigorously advocated the establishment of a socialist spiritual civilization. They have launched campaigns stressing decorum, manners, hygiene, discipline and morals and beautifying the mind, language, behavior and the environment; campaigns for learning from Lei Feng and fostering new practices; and campaigns on being three-good students and on winning the little new-practice Red flowers. The students' ideological outlook has markedly changed. The major ideological trend is good.

However, among some university and secondary vocational school students, there exist some problems which merit our attention. For instance, some have a vague understanding of the four basic principles, lack lofty revolutionary ideals and pay no attention to politics. Others lack an understanding of communist ethics and indulge in individualism and anarchism. Still others, influenced by the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, admire bourgeois democracy.

The conference approved the suggestions offered by the provincial education office on strengthening school ideological and political education. It urged education departments at all levels to conduct in-depth education in upholding the four basic principles to counter the current unhealthy ideological trends among some students. It urged that primary schools should educate their pupils to love the motherland and the people, love labor and science and protect public property. They should open classes on Marxist-Leninist theory, which is a must for socialist schools. They must not pay less attention to these classes, still less cancel them. Instead, they must improve and strengthen them. Beginning this year, primary schools have opened classes on ideology and moral character, middle schools have opened classes on self-cultivation and general knowledge of law, and colleges and universities have opened classes on basic knowledge of morality.

All schools should intensify education in collectivism and communist ethics so that students will voluntarily abide by discipline, state law and school regulations. All schools should explicitly stipulate that students are forbidden to wear outlandish clothes and hair styles, smoke, drink wine and gamble. They should strengthen education in science and atheism. They should correctly implement the party's policy of freedom of religious belief, adhere to the principle that schools are separated from religious organizations, free education from religious influence and forbid students to chant scriptures. Schools should organize students to participate in regular labor to enhance their sense of respect for labor, enhance their feelings toward the working people and overcome their idea of despising physical labor and laborers.

The conference lasted 6 days. At the conclusion of the conference, Xi-hou-ba, standing committee member of the provincial party committee and deputy provincial governor, spoke. He said: As there are now 787,000 students throughout the province, to strengthen their ideological and political education is an important task for all schools. The Secretariat of the party Central Committee holds that the policy that education serves proletarian politics and the policy that education should combine with production and labor, which were set forth by Comrade Mao Zedong, are correct and should be followed in the future. These policies will play a positive role in strengthening and improving school ideological and political education, in resisting the corrosive influence of the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, in overcoming and preventing the trend of bourgeois liberalization and in training a new socialist generation.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

OWO21343 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0713 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Xining, 2 Nov (XINHUA) -- Speaking at a discussion meeting on problems on the ideological front held recently by the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee, First Secretary Liang Buting stressed the need to revive and carry forward the party's tradition of criticism and self-criticism. He said that criticism and self-criticism is a driving force pushing our society forward. We should correctly sum up historical experience and lessons so that we can have the courage and know how to carry out criticism and self-criticism.

Liang Buting said: Reviving and carrying forward our party's tradition of criticism and self-criticism is of great significance. The change from casting away this weapon to restoring its use is one of bringing order out of chaos. So is the change from using the weapon wrongly to using it correctly. In the past, some people turned criticism into putting a label on someone and coming down with the big stick. During the 10 chaotic years, "criticism" meant to make someone ride the "jet aircraft" [forcing a person to bow with both hands raised over the back like the swept-back wings of a jet plane], strike him down to the dust and keep him there. Now we must correctly use this weapon so that life in our party and state will return to normal. In the past we used to say, "class struggle is the motive force for social development." That was correct in the years of violent, stormy class struggle before the exploiting class was eliminated as a class. Now, the exploiting class in our country has already been eliminated as a class. What is the motive force among the people themselves? I think criticism and self-criticism is a motive force propelling society forward, wherein lies the life of the party.

Liang Buting said: By reviving criticism and self-criticism now, we do not mean to repeat the improper and excessive struggles. Because of a period of mistakes, quite a number of people have formed misunderstanding of criticism. Young people brought up during the "Cultural Revolution" in particular are rather unfamiliar with correct criticism and self-criticism. What they were exposed to were distorted criticisms. Although our party made mistakes on the matter of criticisms, for much longer periods it has had correct experiences. We should sum up historical experiences, carry forward the good experiences and overcome the wrong ones. We should believe that since the 3d and 6th plenary sessions of the party's 11th Central Committee, we have become fully capable to avoid excessive struggles and to properly use this weapon.

He asked, is criticism a big stick? We say it is not. Of course, there are conditions, that is, we must correctly sum up historical experiences and lessons and implement correct policies in criticism. As far as leaders are concerned, whenever they hear someone say that he is afraid of being hit by the big stick, they should think whether they have really learned from historical lessons and whether they have carried out the correct policies in criticism. Because of past lessons, some people have lingering fears, and this is understandable. As far as anyone on the receiving end of criticism is concerned, he should not regard any criticism as wielding a big stick and refuse to be criticized. We should raise questions and find answers from both of these two sides. Only in this way can we have the courage and know how to conduct criticism and self-criticism. To carry out correct policies in criticism, first of all it is necessary to correctly distinguish between and handle the two types of contradictions which are different in nature. In handling contradictions among the people themselves, it is necessary to make concrete analysis. For example, in literary and art criticism, it is necessary to clearly explain the policies with regard to the works and to the people, that is, the writers. In dealing with works of literature and art, the stress should be placed on their political and artistic standards. Political standard is the soul of works of literature and art. It is better to be more careful and meticulous in differentiating the political standards of works of literature and art in order to avoid oversimplification. To judge them as either good or bad, either correct or reactionary, the conclusion is apt to be simplistic.



Some works are basically correct as viewed from their political orientation; some are partially erroneous but can be shown to the masses; the third kind are works with serious errors; and the fourth kind are works which entirely run counter to the four fundamental principles and aim to stir up hostile feelings. In dealing with these four kinds of works, we may adopt different measures according to the circumstances. By doing our work and drawing lines more carefully and meticulously, we can be conducive to the development of literature and art.

Liang Buting said that the policy toward people, that is, the policy toward writers, also should adopt the approach of concrete analysis. People are at once related to and different from their works. Our party and government workers also often make mistakes of one kind or another, but we always want to look at their complete history and their work as a whole. We should adopt the same attitude toward writers. In carrying out criticism we should also be good at adopting the correct methods and reflecting the correct policies. We should present the facts, reason things out and be fully reasonable. We should aim at helping those criticized and should not exaggerate their mistakes. This kind of criticism is not terrible to writers and readers, but it is indispensable. It embodies the people's expectations and care for the writers, and the writers should welcome and not refuse it. At present, there is not too much of this kind of criticism. Rather, there is too little. On one issue or another, in one article or another, some comrades indeed appear to be deviating from the four fundamental principles.

Under the circumstances, refusing to be criticized can only lead down a dangerous road that is no good for the party, the people or oneself. Every comrade, whatever his occupation, must not think that he can be always correct without the party's leadership. The party guides us along the correct road toward our destination, just as it has built a smooth asphalt road from Xining to Golmud, so we can get to the destination faster. Now some comrades have taken the wrong road and walked into hilly wilderness and lost their bearings. The party has called to them in time, and what's wrong with that?

On the question of "affinity to the people," Liang Buting said that in a class society, affinity to the people is often linked with class nature, liked by one class and opposed by another. Even after classes are abolished there still will be differences between the advanced, the backward and those in between among the people themselves, and it is still necessary to see which part of the people welcomes a certain work and what trend of thought it represents. Works of literature and art should support the advanced, spur on those in the middle and educate the backward. If they represent the backward, they can only play a negative role. It is necessary to make a concrete analysis of "affinity to the people."

#### FURTHER ON QINGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

##### Financial Reports Presented

SK300028 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress continued its meeting on the afternoon of 28 October. Song Lin, deputy governor of the province, made a report at the meeting on the 1981 provincial readjustment of the national economy. Ga-bu-long, deputy provincial governor, made a report on the 1980 provincial yearend financial accounts and on the 1981 provincial draft financial budget.

Song Lin's report is in three parts: 1) The achievements scored by the people's governments at all levels in 1981 in implementing the principle of further readjusting the national economy and in implementing the 1981 provincial plan on readjusting the national economy which was approved by the provincial people's congress standing committee; 2) the problems on readjusting the national economy. This points out: We should see that the latent crises in our province's national economy have not yet been eliminated; financial difficulties have become more serious; and many new problems have cropped up in readjusting and restructuring the national economy. At present, our province's economic management is backward, economic results are poor, expenditures are high and work efficiency is low. These are old economic problems; 3) Preliminary arrangements for the major tasks of the 1982 provincial national economic plan.

In his report on the 1980 provincial yearend financial accounts and on the 1981 draft financial budget, Provincial Deputy Governor Ga-bu-long said the 1980 provincial revenue totaled 1,064,930,000 yuan, 15.6 percent or 22.32 million million yuan more than the planned budget. The 1980 provincial financial expenditure totaled 588.41 million yuan, 79.1 percent of the planned budget. The net surplus was 146.32 million yuan. In his report, Comrade Ga-bu-long said the 1981 provincial revenue target, which was assigned to the province by the central authorities, is 1,050,770,000 yuan. In view of the new situation on economic readjustment, the provincial people's government made some relevant readjustments in July for this year's financial budget. In the January-September period this year, the province fulfilled 78.8 percent of the planned revenue budget, a decline of 33.1 percent compared with the corresponding 1980 period, and fulfilled 55 percent of the planned financial expenditure budget [words indistinct] percent lower than that in the corresponding 1980 period.

Comrade Ga-bu-long said that since the beginning of this year, various localities and departments throughout the province have done much work and scored achievements in fulfilling this year's financial tasks. At present, the general economic situation is good. However, we should see that financial and economic difficulties have not yet been eliminated. We should enhance our vigor to fulfill the 1981 draft financial budget.

Li Dengying, executive chairman of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, presided over the 28 October meeting. Beginning 29 October, all deputies participating in the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and all members participating in the fourth plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee will discuss respectively the government work report made by Comrade Zhang Guosheng, the report made by Comrade Song Lin on the 1981 provincial national economic readjustment and the report made by Comrade Ga-bu-long on the 1980 provincial yearend financial accounts and the 1981 draft financial budget.

#### Governor on Responsibility Systems

SK301018 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Provincial Governor Zhang Guosheng discussed our major economic tasks in his government work report. He stressed that, under the inspiration of the guidelines of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, we should continue the national economic readjustment, earnestly implement the responsibility systems of assessing payments on the basis of output in agriculture and other production, greatly develop industry, agriculture and animal husbandry and increasingly improve the standards of the material and cultural life of the people of various nationalities.

In discussing the improvement of the responsibility systems in rural and pastoral areas, Zhang Guosheng said that over the past year, although we have achieved great results in implementing the responsibility systems of assessing payments on the basis of output, the development is uneven if we take into consideration the situation of the province as a whole. So far, 23.27 percent of our production teams have yet to establish the responsibility systems, and systems already established in some production teams need improvement. Some production teams have not put the systems into practice. Therefore, we should help production teams establish the responsibility systems in accordance with their specific local production conditions, their standards in management and their desires, and strive to put them into practice before spring farming. Farming and live-stock breeding production teams which have implemented the systems should conscientiously sum up their experiences and study new problems. They should make it clear to the masses that all forms of responsibility systems which link payments with output aim at readjusting and reforming managerial methods on the basis of collective economy and that such systems aim not at changing the system of ownership.

Production teams should keep to the orientation of collectivization and see that responsibility systems in farming and livestock breeding are implemented on a long-term basis. The systems can be adopted in various forms and the collective ownership of basic means of production, such as land and animals, will not be changed for a long time to come. They should protect public property, which is a part of the collective economy, from being occupied or damaged. Rural housing construction should be made under a unified plan. No one is allowed to build houses on land he is contracted to farm. All state farming and livestock breeding farms should vigorously promote the responsibility system of fixing output quotas and giving bonuses according to output, improve management and yield more economic results.

Governor Zhang Guosheng pointed out that economic responsibility systems in industrial production is an important policy which, under the guidance of state plan, aims at raising economic results, implementing the principle of to each according to his work, overcoming equalitarianism and the practice of eating from a common pot and arousing the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers. They are production and managerial systems which take into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and closely link rights, responsibilities and profits. After summing up experiences, we should promote the systems comprehensively at all the enterprises of the province. In promoting the systems we should pay attention to the following four points:

1. We should fix reasonable profit quotas according to actual conditions. The quotas may be fixed on a yearly basis or every 4 years. Fixed quotas should also be assigned to workshops, teams or individuals so that the principle of more pay for more work can be implemented.
2. We should guarantee product quality. No enterprises or individuals are allowed to make more profits or bonuses at the expense of quality and make consumers suffer the losses.
3. We should only reduce production costs, not raise them. All financial tasks should be fulfilled.
4. We should correctly handle the relations between the state, the enterprise and the individual and overcome departmentalism which strives for irrational profit quotas and profit-sharing percentages, and the erroneous idea of considering only immediate interests and increasing incomes in an improper way.

We should correctly implement the principle that ensures the state to collect more revenue, the enterprise to share more profits and the individuals to have more income. We should educate the staff members and workers to respect the interests of the state to make them understand that production decides income and that welfare will increase only 1 percent when production increases by 10 percent. We should encourage the masses of cadres, staff members and workers to make more contributions to the state.

In discussing the business responsibility systems and the system of personal responsibility at financial and trading departments, Zhang Guosheng said business responsibility systems should be promoted in a democratic way, not by coercive methods. Staff members and workers have the right to discuss and decide whether they want to establish the systems or not. They are allowed to wait if they do not want the systems for the time being. Enterprises with poor economic accounting because of weak leadership and chaotic management should seek improvement through business responsibility systems. They should improve their management before assigning business quotas. Business responsibility systems should be flexible. Any forms of the systems may be implemented on a trial basis as long as they are conducive to enhancing workers' enthusiasm, easy to implement, accepted by the masses and give consideration to the interests of the state, the enterprises and the individuals. The key is that business quotas should be reasonably fixed and closely linked with trades, services and economic results.



## Ending School System Discussed

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[Excerpt] Some people's deputies attending the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress suggested that no classes in primary and middle schools be designated as key ones and no key primary schools be designated.

(Chang Yongshi) principal of the (Zhaoshu) primary school in the Xining suburban area and people's deputy, said: It is not right to designate key primary schools, still less to divide classes into key and ordinary ones. Both the students and their parents and teachers object to this arrangement. Comrade (Chang Yongshi) has been involved in education work for 21 years.

He believes primary school age is a time for physical and intellectual growth. The intellectual development of children at this age is unstable. Some children whose intellectual development occurs earlier look clever; others with slow intellectual development appear to be not so clever. To divide them into a superior group and an inferior group before their intellect is fully developed will only hamper their healthy growth. He said: our school designated key and ordinary classes several years ago. Children in the key classes had a sense of superiority, and students in the ordinary school had an inferiority complex. Some of them lost the desire to do better and drifted along aimlessly. Many contradictions developed among the teachers and the students. On the surface, the academic records of the key classes improved somewhat, but the average academic records of the school dropped.

(Wang Pingde), people's deputy and secretary of a suburban commune party committee, said: people object to the idea of key classes. Some people call the key classes connections classes because students are not assigned to these classes on the basis of their intellectual abilities. Some people have said that one cannot expect to enter the key schools without having connections. The suburban area abolished all key classes last year. Only two key primary schools remain.

## Hears Farming Suggestions

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[Excerpts] The fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress convened a specialized conference on agriculture to elicit suggestions from the deputies on accelerating agricultural development. The deputies said that water conservation construction should be successfully developed in [word indistinct] area, unified management should be practiced in the old irrigated areas and the conveyance system utilized in newly developed irrigated areas to yield quick benefits. In the past few years, development of conveyance systems in the irrigated areas has been very slow. This is mainly because we did not devote the investment or concentrate efforts merited by water conservation capital construction. Because of this delay, we missed an opportunity. Furthermore, a number of technicians and [word indistinct] in the irrigated areas did not keep their mind on their work. [passage indistinct]

The deputies analyzed the causes for denudation. After all these years since liberation, the government has failed to supply ample firewood and the problem of fuel shortage has remained unsolved. Consequently, many fuel forests have been denuded. Another important cause is the light punishment meted out to those who illicitly fell trees, which so far has failed to check the forest denudation problem. The deputies suggested that statutory measures be adopted to protect the forests. Coal supply centers should be set up along the railway lines, methane gas should be developed and [words indistinct] to solve the fuel problems of the rural people.

Governor Zhang Guosheng presided over the meeting. He was attentive to the deputies' suggestions and held discussions with them.

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## Israel

Begin, Peres Knesset Speeches -- Jerusalem radio relayed Prime Minister Menahem Begin's Knesset speech at the opening of its winter session. Noting that Israel regards the EEC countries' Venice Declaration as "totally unacceptable," Begin said British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington "can rush about from one Arab country to the other" promising European support for the establishment of a Palestinian state, but "nothing will come out of all his pronouncements." Carrington must have forgotten, "perhaps out of imperialistic atavism," Begin added, that without Israel's consent a Middle East peace agreement is impossible since Israel constitutes 50 percent of any Arab-Israeli agreement. Begin went on to attack Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's eight-point peace plan, which he described as "nothing but the old Arab plan to try to eliminate the state of Israel -- albeit in stages." Begin stressed that Jerusalem is the "eternal capital of Israel which will never again be partitioned" and that Israel rejects any demand to stop Jewish settlement in "Eretz Yisra'el." He said the Saudi plan cannot serve as a basis for discussion, adding that Israel rejects it "from the first clause down to the eighth." Begin admitted Israel is worried by U.S. statements about the Saudi proposals and called for dispatching to the United States a Knesset delegation comprising both government and opposition MK's to explain Israel's position. He expressed hope that the "jarring tones" that accompanied the U.S. Administration's campaign over the AWACS issue will cease and that "the friendship between America and Israel will be realized." Regarding forthcoming Palestinian autonomy talks, Begin said they will focus on three problems -- determining the system of elections to the administrative council, specifying council functions and deciding its size. He noted that agreement will be difficult. Without mentioning MK Yitzhaq Rabin directly, Begin dismissed his proposal that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and U.S. President Reagan reconfirm their countries' commitment to the Camp David accords.

The radio also broadcast Alignment leader Shim'on Peres' speech to the Knesset in which he said the opposition agrees that Israel should mount a "very serious political offensive" in the United States and other countries, adding that if it finds "joint lines" with the government the opposition will harness itself to the campaign with all its strength. However, while Peres concurred with Begin's assessment of the Saudi peace plan, describing it as a "decorated edition of the quite extremist Arab positions," he criticized Begin for failing to ask the United States to reject the "grave clauses" of the Saudi plan and demand Saudi support for the Camp David accords in return for supplying the Saudis with AWACS and other military equipment. Peres also criticized Begin's recent call for a future confederation between Israel and Jordan as well as Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's assertion that it would be desirable for Jordan to be ruled by a Palestinian leader.

West Bank Disturbances -- Jerusalem radio reported that Palestinians demonstrated in east Jerusalem, Ramallah and Nabulus, marking the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration. IDF units encircled Bi'r Zayt College, clashing with Arab students. After a siege of several hours, the security forces forced the students from campus.

## Saudi Arabia

In an interview to SPA on 2 November, Crown Prince Fahd discussed the origins and provisions of the Saudi plan for peace in the Middle East and also said that President Reagan's latest remarks on the plan were encouraging and that it is hoped that they will be followed by further hopeful signs. The crown prince asserted that last August's proposals signify the existence of a framework for peace that "differs categorically from that of Camp David" and warrants consideration and study. On the Senate approval of the AWACS sale, Fahd spoke approvingly and said, the Reagan administration "is now required" to enter the larger and more important battle to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. He also mentioned the importance of the PLO's full diplomatic recognition by the USSR and Greece in the campaign to press the superpowers to help restore peace and Arab rights in the area.

#### Jordan

Amman radio reported that after the first round of official talks between King Husayn and President Reagan, in the course of the royal visit to the United States, King Husayn replied to the President's welcoming speech by saying that Jordanian-U.S. relations are founded on principles and values that form the bedrock of the American nation. He expressed the hope that he would be able to convincingly present the Arab case and thereby contribute to peaceful policies and stronger relations.

#### Egypt

According to the 29 October issue of the London paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, President Mubarak and Socialist Labor Party leader Ibrahim Shukri have agreed upon a new configuration for the political opposition. The plan calls for Mubarak relinquishing National Democratic Party leadership and dedicating himself strictly to presidential duties. Shukri praised this move by the president, calling it democratic, and said that it will lead to strengthening the opposition and changing previous ideas about conflict between the ruling and opposition parties. The paper also noted Mubarak's agreement to allow publication of a newspaper by the Socialist Labor Party.

#### Lebanon

Noting that the Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) had begun to implement new security measures, Beirut radio reported the disappearance of armed militias and their roadblocks from the streets of west Beirut. The next stage of the new measures will involve the collection of weapons and the movement of arms depots to locations in the countryside, the radio said. According to INA, eight Iraqi diplomats were detained and beaten by ADF troops manning a roadblock. The Iraqis were released after an Iraqi protest to the Lebanese authorities.

#### Libya

According to TANJUG, the Libyan People's Bureau in Belgrade issued a communique stressing that Libya has no aggressive plans toward Sudan and asserting that agreements with the legal Chadian Government and OAU resolutions obligate Libya to defend Chadian territory. The communique added that Sudan is threatening the Government of Chad.

#### Iran

Cabinet Approval -- Tehran radio reported that the Majlis voted its approval of the proposed Cabinet submitted by Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi.

Security Situation -- Citing an Iranian television report, AFP noted that 10 Mojahedin were executed on an unspecified date in Mashhad. According to Shiraz radio, revolution guards of that city arrested 12 rebels. Referring to another arrest in Tehran, AFP cited KEYHAN as reporting that a member of the Baha'i religious sect who had worked for SAVAK has been arrested in Tehran. According to the report, documents seized at his home pointed to Baha'i collaboration with the former regime. Tehran radio reported that over the past 5 days about 130 Kurdish rebels have surrendered to Kordestan Province revolution guards. The radio also said that a Mashhad Hezbollahi shopkeeper was killed on 1 November by two "terrorists."

#### Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces "set fire" to an enemy ship carrying ammunition in the Shatt al-'Arab. Later, PARS stated that 100 Iraqi soldiers had been killed in the occupied part of Mehran.



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